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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A New German Church to be Established—Trial of Communists—Increase in Direct Taxes in France Proposed—The Scott Centenary a Grand Success—The Spanish Bonds Not to be Taxed—The Prince to Join the Princess at Kissingen—The Livonia Wins a Race—Petition to the King of Spain for the Abolition of Slavery—Escape of a Prominent Communist—New French Minister at St. Petersburg, &c., &c.

**Movement to Establish a German Church.**

LONDON, August 8.—A meeting was held at Heidelberg on Sunday to take measures for the foundation of a Church of Germany. Forty delegates were present, coming from various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new Church. Its main points will be the Council of Constance of 1414; subordination of the Pope to the Council; separation of Church and State; participation of laymen in the management of the church; free election of Bishops; communal election of pastors; modification of the confessional. The delegates are divided in opinion as to whether the Church should acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. The Committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at the meeting to be held at Munich in September.

**Trial of Communists—Increase in Direct Taxes.**

VERSAILLES, August 9.—A bill has been prepared by the Government and introduced in the Assembly to bring the trials of the Communists to a speedy termination.

The Government will suspend the present discussion on the subject of taxes and raw materials with a view of an increase in the existing direct taxes.

The Spanish Minister from Berlin to-day, are and evacuating the city of Troyes.

The Paris police of arrondissement Batezanllers, have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrest of the Communists.

**The Scott Centenary.**

EDINBURGH, August 8.—The Scott Centenary, which is being celebrated here to-day, instead of the 15th inst., the poet's birthday, is an eminent success. The city is overwhelmingly full of people. The banquet is attracting great display. Hundreds of notables from all parts of the Kingdom. The celebration occurs in other parts of the Kingdom on the 15th inst.

EDINBURGH, August 9.—To-day has been a general holiday, and the city is yet so alive with festivities that the streets are impassible. It is thought that a quarter of a million strangers are in town. Scotch airs were chimed by the bells of all the churches, and salutes fired at daylight, noon and sunset in various parts of the city. The celebration, inaugurated by the Centenary Committee of the City Council and General Public, consists of a banquet in the Corn Exchange, a loan exhibition and public procession. The procession, which was of immense length, started at noon, accompanied by bands dressed to represent characters in Scott's novels, and marched through the principal streets of the city. Triumphal monuments were erected, and wreaths and flowers. The American flag and the motto of the Scott family were to be seen all over the city, and everywhere. The Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleugh, head of the Scott family, arrived in North Berwick at 11 o'clock and down to at six o'clock r. m. in the immense building, which was decorated with flags and portraits of celebrated Scotchmen and guests. The toasts included "the Queen," "the memory of Sir Walter Scott," "the City of Edinburgh," "Literature," "the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and sister celebrations." The replies to the toasts were made by the Dean of West Minster, Stanley, Lord John Bernard Benke, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Jervis Woode, the Earl of Dalhousie, Hugh Miller, Lord Provost Lees, Lord Provost, Right Hon. Wm. Low.

Similar celebrations were held at Glasgow and Aberdeen. The Earl of Dalkeith forwarded from the banquet hall various complimentary messages to America and elsewhere, including that of Scott, which many complimentary replies were received. Races took place during the afternoon for the Waverley handicap, "confined to the Clan Gregor only." Old time-honored Scotch games were also played and participated in by many of the nobility and gentry. At the close all the pieces played for several days will be exclusively Scotch. The weather, though hot, was delightful throughout the day.

**The Livonia Wins a Race.**

LONDON, August 9.—Commodore Ashbury's yacht, Livonia beat Mulholland's yacht Egyvia yesterday, in a race for the Vice Commodore's prize at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta.

**Petition for the Abolition of Slavery.**

MM. Guinot and Laboulaye, and a number of other distinguished abolitionists, have memorialized the King of Spain in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

**Escape of a Prominent Communist.**

PARIS, August 9.—M. Paul Res, former Communist Railway Controller, has received an appointment upon a Swiss railway. M. Landeck, who was a delegate to the Paris Commune from Marseilles, has made his escape to Belgium.

**France Paying Switzerland.**

BERNE, August 9.—The French Minister of Finances has paid to the Swiss government five millions of francs for the maintenance of the army of Bourbaki while it was detained in this country. Payments will be continued at the rate of twenty-five millions per month, and the entire indebtedness is liquidated. An order has been given that all French materials of war held in Switzerland be returned.

**The Papal Authorities Pleased.**

ROME, August 9.—The *Opinione*, the official ministerial paper, published by the Papal authorities, expresses a most favorable opinion of Count de Remusat, the successor of Favre in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**New French Minister at St. Petersburg.**

ST. PETERSBURG, August 9.—Gen. Lefio, the new French Minister, presented his credentials to the Czar, and was received with great cordiality.

**No Tax on Spanish Bonds.**

MADRID, August 9.—The *Imparcial* newspaper authoritatively denies any intention of the Government to impose a tax upon the Spanish bonds held by persons outside of the Spanish kingdoms.

**The Prince of Wales Gone to Kissingen.**

LONDON, August 9.—Conway, the released Fenian pr soner, who was wounded at the Phœnix Park, is not expected to survive.

The Prince of Wales left to-day to join the Princess at Kissingen.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, August 9.—The Inman steamer City of Washington, Captain Jones, New York, arrived at Queenstown and then proceeded to Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steamer Switzerland, Captain Baumbaker, New York, arrived at Southampton and then proceeded to Bremen.

LONDON, August 9.—The steamship Humboldt arrived at Christiansand.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, August 9, 5:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 5-20s of 62, 93⅞; do 65, 93⅝; do 67, 93¼; 10-40s, 92.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 8⅞d.
Winter wheat 10s@10s 10d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 3d. Beef 92s 6d. Lard 46s. Cheese 57s.

## NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

**Address of President Trevellick—A Plan of Organization Needed—Right of Women to Receive Equal Pay for Equal Work Recognized.**

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The address of Richard F. Trevellick, President of the National Labor Congress, says that three State organizations have been formed since the Congress of last year, and over one hundred charters issued; also, that nineteen charters have been issued from the President's office to places where no State organizations existed. The President suggested several questions for discussion by the Congress, and exhorted them to consider all matters of interest to workingmen with calmness and judgment and the spirit of fraternal harmony. He also stated that during past years the action of both National and State Legislatures had been unequalled and encouraging, and that the State Conventions had incorporated in their platforms at last a portion of the principles advocated by the workingmen. The resolutions offered call on the workingmen of every section to organize Labor Unions, take out charters from this body until there shall be a sufficient number in each State to create and support a State organization, when Congress shall be requested to assemble at the ballot-box, urging upon the Presidents of National and International Trade and Co-operative Associations the necessity of calling, at an early day, a National Trade Assembly, to be composed of delegates from every industrial organizations. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three, to prepare an address to the people of the country and General Congress for the establishment of a National Labor Bureau.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, stated that he had been instructed by a large percentage of the laboring people of Ohio, to urge upon the National Labor Union the necessity of providing for some plan of organization.

Mr. Hume H. Day, of New York, offered a resolution extending the time for the Assembly of the Nominating Committee of the National Labor party, to the third Wednesday of January, 1872. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the committee.

Mrs. Willard, of Chicago, offered a resolution recognizing the right of women to equal pay with men for equal work. Whereupon Mr. Herr, of Pennsylvania, after a little discussion, offered the following, which was adopted, greatly to the satisfaction of Mrs. Willard:

*Resolved*, That this organization cheerfully recognize the right of women everywhere to learn or engage in any profession, trade or occupation which they may desire, and that for any certain amount of work they should receive the same pay as men.

A communication was received from the miners of Massillon, Ohio, asking for assistance, by which all workingmen may be organized under one union, which was placed on file.

## AQUATICS.

**The Biglin Brothers, Coulter and Kaye Challenge the Ward Brothers to a Race for the American Championship—The Winning Crew to Take Part in the International Regatta at Halifax.**

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Biglin brothers, Coulter and Kaye, now in training for the International four-oared race at Halifax on the 28th inst., send a challenge to the Ward brothers to row a race within ten days, upon their own terms, "on any waters adjacent to our training grounds, for nothing for money and the championship of America, which title they claim but don't defend. We will agree further, that the winning crew in this race shall be recognized as the American crew to compete in the International race, and if we are defeated we will forward the Ward brothers our fare and give them every aid in our power to assist them in defending our country's reputation and national honor. This challenge is not issued for humbugging, but simply to test the ability of the Wards to defend their title as champions at home."

**Truth Silver Mine Transaction.**

We learn from reliable sources that the mines and furnace belonging to Messrs. Bateman and Bael, in Bingham canon, have been reported on and favorably by Captain Nancarrow and Mr. Henry Sewell. Both these gentlemen are men of great practical experience, having been engaged in mining in South America, Mexico and Europe. On the strength of their report, made after an exhaustive examination, the property was transferred on Saturday last to the hands of Captain Nancarrow, as representative of an English company, called the Utah Mining Company. The amount paid for this property is $250,000, cash. This is a large and important transaction for Utah.—*New York Engineering and Mining Journal.*

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

### National Standard Railway Gauge.

**The Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad—Break in Rates of Freight from New York to the West—The Probable Reasons Therefor—From Erie to the Oil Regions Direct—Miscellaneous Items.**

A LITTLE SPICE OF SPITE.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The directors of the South Side Railroad of Long Island yesterday resolved to sustain the officers of the company in stopping but two trains a day at that place until the trustees of the village yield in the existing dispute. A new line has been surveyed, and the company will probably soon build, and leave Jamaica half a mile west of the road.

THE VINELAND RAILROAD.

ALTSON, N. J., August 9.—The Vineland Railroad, connecting New York direct with Vineland and South Jersey, opened to-day with the first passenger train to New York.

NATIONAL STANDARD RAILWAY GAUGE.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

What with the general discussion of the question of an extremely narrow railway gauge, and the recent alteration of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway from six feet to four feet nine inches, an unusual amount of discussion is current just now concerning the general subject of railway gauges. In the first place, it is admitted on all hands that the extremely broad gauge—six feet, or in that neighborhood—on which the Erie, Great Western (of Canada), Atlantic and Great Western, and a few other important roads were built, is a mistake. The gauge of the most of these has, therefore, been reduced to the average American standard of four feet eight and a half inches. We call this the national standard. To prove that it is so, the *Railroad Gazette*, of this city—one of the best authorities in this country on railroad subjects—compiles some facts, showing that there are about 41,000 miles of "standard," or four feet eight and one-half inch gauge in the country, and only 9,059 miles of the six feet gauge. The standard gauge is used on all the roads centering in Chicago, and all the main trunk lines (with their branches) passing across the continent east and west, excepting the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western. The Albany and Susquehanna and the Delaware and Lackawanna, both of which are operated by the Erie, have the six feet gauge also, but the prospects are that all these will reduce their gauge to the standard within before many years. The Atlantic and Great Western has already a Directory which is in favor of breaking with Erie, to which their gauge alone binds them, and of which they cannot be independent without a change of gauge. There are also causes at work to induce a reduction on the Lackawanna and the Delaware and Susquehanna, and the Erie itself cannot much longer resist the universal force which seems to be drawing the rails together. The change of the Great Western of Canada from a broad to a narrow gauge was effected by degrees. That is, a third rail was first laid down to accommodate the cars of other roads, and the rolling stock of the Great Western itself was kept at the broad standard. Lately, however, the outside rail has been taken up altogether, and the rolling stock of the company and the gauge of its branch roads altered to the medium standard.

At the South, however, there is still a general adherence to what may be denominated the Southern standard, viz., five feet. This is the gauge of a majority of the roads south of Mason and Dixon's line, except some in the Southwest, which are five feet six inches. Already, however, the standard Northern gauge has penetrated well into the Southern States, and constitutes the gauge of the following Virginia railroads: The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, Richmond and Danville Railroad (Petersburg to Weldon), 82 miles; the Seaboard and Roanoke (Portsmouth to Weldon), 85 miles; the Wilmington and Weldon, 181 miles; the Raleigh and Gaston, 97 miles; the Atlantic and North Carolina (Morehead City to Goldsboro), 96 miles, and the North Carolina Railroad (Goldsboro to Charlotte), 160 miles—in all the roads of any consequence in the State, except the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, running from Norfolk westward.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad is the five-foot gauge, and to that have several connecting lines in Arkansas, and one with the Cairo and Fulton, partly built, in Illinois been built to conform. The new roads in Missouri, Arkansas, however, have generally the standard gauge, and one important Missouri railroad (the Missouri Pacific) has been altered, the gauge of 93 miles of track, to conform to the national standard.

ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia yesterday, in the interest of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad. Mr. D. W. Swigart, President of the Company, made a speech, detailing the progress thus far made, and asking citizens of Toledo to furnish $100,000 in aid toward its completion. He stated that the grade can be completed from Toledo to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road, a distance of eighty miles, within sixty days, and should Toledo come up with the necessary help, the road can be finished and ready for business by the first of January next, or sooner. As to the advantages of the road, he felt a hesitancy in speaking of them, for they were so great that people unfamiliar might be suspicious of exaggeration, when he was not making half the superlative statements he felt to be warranted. This road is, in fact, a mineral road, for it actually penetrates some of the best mines in the country. We penetrate a coal field that, for 60 square miles though Perry county. One vein of this is twelve feet thick, with two others four and six feet thick, a good distance above the level of the streams. The superintendent of the rolling mill at Youngstown, a man who has had much experience with iron ore, both in Wales and this country, says he can procure enough from any four acres that we have reached in a body in those mines, to furnish rails for a double track road from the lake to the river. For a distance of six or seven miles the veins of coal line the road upon either side. The coal can be mined for 75 cents, and miners made to earn more than in the Hocking Valley mines at 3½ cents. The Baltimore and Ohio Road makes contracts for this coal at ⅜ of a cent a ton per mile, while the heaviest grade on this road is but 56 feet per mile, and that only for a short distance, while the grade from New Lexington, where the coal trains will probably be made up, does not reach above 10 feet per mile.

WESTWARD FREIGHTS BY RAIL.

The New York *Bulletin* has been hunting up facts connected with the break-down in rates of freight to the West. It seems that in May representatives of the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Companies had a meeting and agreed upon a sommer schedule, with rates adjusted on the basis of one dollar per hundred weight to Chicago, this tariff going into effect on the first day of June. Each neighborhood desire a railroad, let them go to work and raise funds to have the road extended from Sitgo to this point, or as much further as possible.

—We learn from the Indiana *Messenger* that, "Work has been suspended on the Homer, Cherry-tree and Susquehanna Railroad. No mistake about it this time. It is said that operations will be resumed in the fall. We trust the management may soon be enabled to go on with the work. It is an enterprise which should receive the encouragement of every citizens of the south-eastern part of out county."

—The Cumberland *News* is informed that, within a few days, proposals will be invited for grading the railroad from the selected point of juncture on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad to the Maryland line, a distance of some three miles. The connection of the section from Bridgeport to the Maryland line is, we believe, now under way.

—The contracts for the erection of the Mansfield Railway shops are completed. They are to be built, at a cost of $100,000, by the Pennsylvania Railway

—The Scranton *Republican* says: George Brader, of the firm of Brown & Brader, of Wilkesbarre, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, is building a narrow-gauge railroad from the mill of that firm to their timber land, for the purpose of carrying the logs from the woods to the mill. It will be a private road, only a few inches, and the motive power will be supplied by a locomotive similar to those used in mines. In the event of its proving a success it will be extended from the mill to the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad, taking the place of the present plank road.

THE prospect for grapes on Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, it is stated, was never better than at present. The only fear is that the vines cannot ripen with the immense yield of grapes hanging on them, and a little rot to lighten the vines would be a benefit rather than an injury, as what are left will ripen all the better. It is estimated that the island crop of grapes will not be, in the aggregate, less than 3,000 tons, which, if all made into wine, will produce about 500,000 gallons.

## HARRISBURG.

### Patriotic Order Sons of America.

**Proceedings of the State Camp—Speech by Gov. Geary—The Procession Yesterday a Splendid Affair—All Parts of the State Represented in the Line.**

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was called to order in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg on Tuesday morning. After the transaction of some preliminary business, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Governor Geary and invite him to visit and address the State Camp. The committee returned after a short absence, accompanied by the Governor. The State President then introduced Governor Geary who spoke as follows:

*Mr. State President, Officers and Members of the Patriotic Order Sons of America:* At the request of many good and patriotic citizens of this vicinity, I have the honor and pleasure in their name to bid you, as the honored representatives of a fraternity who have established their ennobling principles so firmly in the hearts and minds of their countrymen, a cordial and fraternal welcome to Harrisburg, and in the name of the good people of the Commonwealth to extend you a thrice-hearty greeting to the capital of Pennsylvania.

I am informed that you have convened for the purpose of transacting general business, of which I, of course, have nothing to say. But of the noble principles which, I have learned, actuate your order, it may not be improper to remark that I believe them to be based upon the purest and most unselfish patriotism. Your love of country and of its time-honored institutions is modeled upon the teachings of the early founders of this great government, and especially upon those of him who was esteemed "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Your magna charta is found in the Holy Bible and in the constitution and laws of your country, and they are the ever faithful and true guardians of all your rights and privileges. Your work in the future, as it has been in the past, will doubtless be for the preservation of the Union, and of universal liberty in its broadest and most extended sense.

A glorious thing, you hail from the toiling millions of our countrymen, whose every motive is to be honest and true to their country, and who is to strike interruption and unconcernedly. Your unshaken and abiding faith in your country induces me to believe that all the matters in America are incompetent to accomplish its destruction, and makes you speak in the determined and emphatic language of our most distinguished statesman: *"The Union went and shall be preserved."*

We need but to rehearse the stories of recent battle fields and we recall, with pride, the fact that the members of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, fired with fervent zeal and holy ardor, fought unflinchingly, the flag of our country, almost unanimously, wheeling to

"Strike! for their altars and their fires,"
God and their native land."

We need only to read the roll of honor to ascertain the many names of your brethren who gave their lives for the nation, and who, by their immortal deeds, teach us "how sweet and glorious it is to die for one's country."

And I may here speak of the general benevolent influences of your order, and its distinguishing feature of constant and never failing *charity*. I trust you will be able to preserve this as one of its principal and characteristic features, to alleviate the sufferings and increase the love of mankind.

Permit me to express the sincere desire that the deliberations of this State Camp may tend to promote the growth and prosperity of the brotherhood, and that your intercourse among our people may be both profitable and pleasant. And may "love, purity, and fidelity," as indicated by the white and blue of your regalia, be the motto which so gloriously inspires us as a people, continue to teach you that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that you will ever be found ready to do those who battle for truth and right.

Gentlemen, again I welcome you, one and all.

Past President George West Blake, on behalf of the State Camp, responded as follows:

Your Excellency and Brethren: Having just been informed since my entrance into this room that I have been selected to be a member of the Committee to wait upon Governor Geary and inform him that the Old Creek and Allegheny River Railwaydirectors of the Pennsylvania Central) have secured a perpetual lease of the Union and Titusville Road. At a meeting of the directors of the Oil Creek Road it was decided to at once lay down a third rail, making a 4 foot six inch track, to correspond with the Philadelphia and Erie track, and freight from Erie will run direct to Titusville. It is further decided that there will be no discrimination as against Erie in the matter of oil and other freight. Our information is from such source that we have every reason to believe its general correctness, and if it is as stated, it is the most important news Erie has had for many a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—George H. Arms, engineer of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-gauge Railway, estimates the entire cost for construction and equipment of the line at $647,932.

—The Clarion *Democrat* says: A survey is soon to be made for a narrow-gauge railroad located, from some point on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, or the Red Bank extension, to Sligo furnace, in this county. Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co. are erecting an extensive hot blast furnace at Sligo, and the road will certainly be built that far. That company has taken, and had transferred to them, the stock subscribed by the citizens of this town to the Clarion County Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Road makes rates to neighborhood desire a railroad, let them go to work and raise funds to have the road extended from Sligo to this point, or as much further as possible.

—We learn from the Indiana *Messenger* that, "Work has been suspended on the Homer, Cherry-tree and Susquehanna Railroad. No mistake about it this time. It is said that operations will be resumed in the fall. We trust the management may soon be enabled to go on with the work. It is an enterprise which should receive the encouragement of every citizens of the south-eastern part of out county."

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## POLITICAL.

NEWARK, N. J., August 9.—The New Jersey Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor has been called to meet in Trenton on Wednesday, September 30.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Republican State Convention will meet September 26th.

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Gentlemen, again I welcome you, one and all.

Past President George West Blake, on behalf of the State Camp, responded as follows:

Your Excellency and Brethren: Having just been informed since my entrance into this room that I have been selected to be a member of the Committee to wait upon Governor Geary and inform him that the Old Creek and Allegheny River Railwaydirectors of the Pennsylvania Central) have secured a perpetual lease of the Union and Titusville Road. At a meeting of the directors of the Oil Creek Road it was decided to at once lay down a third rail, making a 4 foot six inch track, to correspond with the Philadelphia and Erie track, and freight from Erie will run direct to Titusville. It is further decided that there will be no discrimination as against Erie in the matter of oil and other freight. Our information is from such source that we have every reason to believe its general correctness, and if it is as stated, it is the most important news Erie has had for many a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—George H. Arms, engineer of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-gauge Railway, estimates the entire cost for construction and equipment of the line at $647,932.

—The Clarion *Democrat* says: A survey is soon to be made for a narrow-gauge railroad located, from some point on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, or the Red Bank extension, to Sligo furnace, in this county. Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co. are erecting an extensive hot blast furnace at Sligo, and the road will certainly be built that far. That company has taken, and had transferred to them, the stock subscribed by the citizens of this town to the Clarion County Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Road makes rates to neighborhood desire a railroad, let them go to work and raise funds to have the road extended from Sligo to this point, or as much further as possible.

—We learn from the Indiana *Messenger* that, "Work has been suspended on the Homer, Cherry-tree and Susquehanna Railroad. No mistake about it this time. It is said that operations will be resumed in the fall. We trust the management may soon be enabled to go on with the work. It is an enterprise which should receive the encouragement of every citizens of the south-eastern part of out county."

—The Cumberland *News* is informed that, within a few days, proposals will be invited for grading the railroad from the selected point of juncture on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad to the Maryland line, a distance of some three miles. The connection of the section from Bridgeport to the Maryland line is, we believe, now under way.

—The contracts for the erection of the Mansfield Railway shops are completed. They are to be built, at a cost of $100,000, by the Pennsylvania Railway

—The Scranton *Republican* says: George Brader, of the firm of Brown & Brader, of Wilkesbarre, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, is building a narrow-gauge railroad from the mill of that firm to their timber land, for the purpose of carrying the logs from the woods to the mill. It will be a private road, only a few inches, and the motive power will be supplied by a locomotive similar to those used in mines. In the event of its proving a success it will be extended from the mill to the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad, taking the place of the present plank road.

THE prospect for grapes on Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, it is stated, was never better than at present. The only fear is that the vines cannot ripen with the immense yield of grapes hanging on them, and a little rot to lighten the vines would be a benefit rather than an injury, as what are left will ripen all the better. It is estimated that the island crop of grapes will not be, in the aggregate, less than 3,000 tons, which, if all made into wine, will produce about 500,000 gallons.

## POLITICAL.

NEWARK, N. J., August 9.—The New Jersey Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor has been called to meet in Trenton on Wednesday, September 30.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Republican State Convention will meet September 26th.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### Unsettled Accounts of Internal Revenue Officers in Pennsylvania.

**A Tabular Statement which Will Spike a Democratic Battery—Butler Will be a Candidate for Governor in Any Event—Voting Population of Western States—Democratic Election Frauds Unearthed in New York Through the Census—Tax on Borrowed Capital to be Collected—Secretary Fish Asks for the Recall of Minister Catacazy, &c., &c.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1871.

**Voting Population of Western States.**

Col. Harrington, acting Superintendent of the Census, is preparing a table of the number of male citizens in each State above twenty-one years and entitled to vote. The following Western States, as far as returned, have been compiled: Ohio, 593,930; Illinois, 542,833; Indiana, 371,938; Iowa, 236,471; Michigan, 274,482; Minnesota, 75,876; Wisconsin, 204,177; Nebraska, 250,092. Such a table has been prepared by wards, for New York city, and compared with last election returns, the result shows glaring frauds in some wards, the votes cast being double the returns, shown by actual count of the voting population.

**Unadjusted Accounts of Revenue Officers in Pennsylvania.**

The opposition papers of Pennsylvania have had so much to say of late concerning differences in the accounts of ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, that Senator Scott addressed a letter to Secretary Boutwell, asking for the official figures for his State. In reply the Secretary furnishes a tabular statement classifying the deficiencies under the heads of defalcation and unadjusted, the first being cases where no authority representation of the deficiency has been rendered, and the second cases where from correspondence and other sources it seemed probable that final adjustments would account for the deficiency. In a large proportion of cases where balances remain against Collectors, they consist in great part of tax lists turned over to their successors and as yet unsettled:

| Name and District. | Defalcation. | Unadjusted. | ed by |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. J. H. Diehl | | $2,410,900 | Lincoln |
| 3. W. J. Wainwright | | 2,572,100 | Lincoln |
| 4. J. M. Riley | $14,299,900 | | Lincoln |
| 5. A. Cumming | | 76,900 | Johnson |
| 6. J. W. Powell | 3,819,200 | | Lincoln |
| 8. D. Luther | | 660,500 | Lincoln |
| 12. E. D. Mansfield | 511,800 | | Lincoln |
| 13. H. L. Scott | | 209,603 | Lincoln |
| 14. J. Schriver | | 313,900 | Lincoln |
| 15. J. H. Campbell | 497,200 | | Johnson |
| 18. B. A. Garbey | 1,819,200 | | Johnson |
| 19. J. D. Defrees | | 247,300 | Lincoln |
| 23. W. G. McCandless | | 19,400 | Johnson |
| 24. E. R. Brown | | 277,100 | Grant |
| 24. A. Robertson | 1,319,500 | | Johnson |

**Butler Will be a Candidate in Any Event.**

Information from well informed politicians in Boston is to the effect that Gen. Butler is working with extraordinary activity to secure the Republican nomination, and some of the coolest among his friends begin to feel confidence in his success. The belief is based on the assumption that there will be a deadlock at the regular convention, he will bolt the ticket and accept a nomination from the Liberal and Democratic Conventions, and that in view of this event approaches have already been made towards Democratic managers in that State, and that Butler will be the Democratic supporters could not be obtained in such a contingency.

At the close of business hours at the Treasury today, the Secretary had not received information from Maine to the effect that Governor Chamberlain and Judge Richardson had negotiated the remaining portion of the Maine loan.

**Plenanton's Late Decision.**

To-day the Secretary of the Treasury referred Plenanton's requisition for printing the late decisions concerning the tax on borrowed capital back to Commissioner Delano, with the request that he furnish him with twenty-five hundred written copies of the decision of six hundred Plenanton was having prepared for mailing to collectors. As yet, however, there has been no official promulgation of this decision, the collection of the tax on borrowed capital will continue as heretofore.

**Fish Asks for the Recall of Catacazy.**

Secretary Fish has requested the Russian Government to recall M. Catacazy as Minister, on account of the latter being personally objectionable as a Minister.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1871.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT LAND OFFICE.

By direction of the President the district land office, now located at Humboldt, Kansas, will on and after September 20th next, be located at Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas.

TROOPS SENT TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

The detachment of troops sent up by the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad last week, arrived in Wilmington, N. C., on Monday. They made no arrests, but their mission, says the *Daily Journal*, is still involved in mystery.

## NEWS SUMMARY

### BY TELEGRAPH.

The first bale of cotton raised in Georgia this year was received at Savannah yesterday. It was grown in Decatur county, and sold at auction for 22½ cents per pound. It is classed as strict middling.

Two men were killed in the east end of the Hoosac tunnel during a shower Tuesday afternoon, by the falling of a portion of the roof of the gallery, caused by a discharge from an electrical cloud.

N. W. Gove, ex-Secretary of State of New Hampshire, died Tuesday evening at Concord of chronic dyspepsia.

The building for the Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati will be completed within a few days, and will open for the reception of goods next Thursday. The floor area will be over three acres. More space has been applied for than can be granted, and will finish, but by curtailing the applications all will be accommodated who apply within the next week.

## STATE POLITICS.

The Democracy of Lehigh held their county meeting at Catasauqua on Saturday last, and, after considerable wrangling between the leaders, passed a resolution indorsing the new departure.

The following card is being extensively circulated among the prominent Democrats of York county, by A. S. Lawrence, Second ward, York, who announces himself a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention: Mr. Lawrence was, if our memory serves us right, a member of the Senate in 1868-9.

YORK, PA., May 1, 1871.—*Dear Sir.* Firmly believing that the principles set forth in the Cincinnati platform and its principles and that they will live until they "pale in their glories" all the political fractions of time, I have concluded to offer myself as a candidate for me in a position where I can advocate and defend their merits. Very truly yours,

A. S. LAWRENCE.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: A prominent Democrat of this county said in our hearing, the other day, that five out of six of the delegates to the coming convention will be opposed to the "new departure." How is that?

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* announces that it is ready to prove that $100,000 are to be raised by the Democracy as a corruption fund in the present canvass. $60,000 have already been subscribed, and $25

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871.


## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

### COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

RELATIVE to the report that he intends to resign, Secretary Fish is represented as saying: "I have given no intimation of an intention to resign, nor do I intend to resign for some time yet. Every man who fills my position has to submit to be removed by the newspapers from time to time." This will be unwelcome news to volunteer Cabinet makers, who now will have to undertake the task of getting rid of some other member of the Cabinet.

A STATE Prohibition Convention, composed of thirty-eight delegates, representing fifteen counties, assembled at Harrisburg yesterday, and nominated candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. The motives of these gentlemen are not to be impugned, but the judiciousness of their action, or whether it will be found to conduce in any degree to the success of the Temperance cause, is altogether another question.

THE City Republican Executive Committee, at its meeting yesterday, adopted regulations for conducting the forthcoming primary elections. These rules provide for the swearing of the boards, the keeping of correct lists of the voters, the preservation of the ballots, under seal, after they have been counted, and the deposit of these lists and ballots with one of the sworn officers. If these regulations are faithfully carried out, as we doubt not they will be, the nominations cannot fail to be satisfactory all round.

AT the moment when the failure of the new loan was becoming the common talk and its forced withdrawal predicted, Secretary BOUTWELL is able to announce that it has been taken to the last cent! The arrangement was perfected in Europe, and the result made known by Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON yesterday. It is presumed that it was on the original terms of the offer. The effect will, no doubt, be favorable in every business respect, and the decline of gold will probably follow as a legitimate consequence. As a financial achievement it will redound greatly to the credit of Mr. BOUTWELL and materially strengthen General GRANT'S administration with the country.

BETTER news than was looked for comes from the Territory of Montana, in the report of the election of Mr. CLAGGETT, Republican candidate for delegate to the Forty-second Congress, by a thousand majority. At the last election the vote stood 5,605 Democratic, to 3,744 Republican, a Democratic majority of 1860. The simple statement of these figures sufficiently indicates the difficult character of the obstacles encountered, the determination and spirit with which the Republicans went into the fight, and the rousing nature of the victory they have achieved. North Carolina, Kentucky, Montana—these three within a week, and the success of the loan into the bargain. It is the law of coincidence, and we shall hear more of it.

HERE is a fact for our free trade friends to ponder. The British colony of Victoria is the chief colony of Australia. There being in the estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1871, and ending June 30th, 1872, a deficit of some seventeen hundred thousand dollars, the Finance Minister proposes to raise a million dollars by protective duties, and seven hundred thousand by a tax on landed property. A rate of fifteen cents is to be imposed upon all woolen or mixed cotton and woolen piece goods, while the impost now levied on a variety of articles is to be increased to twelve and a half per cent, and other articles which have hitherto paid a tax of only five per cent. are hereafter to pay ten. Thus the protectionist example of free trade France is followed by the daughters of free trade England, showing that, in this instance at least, the child is wiser than the parent.

THE passage of the English Ballot Bill by the House of Commons is another step, and a long one at that, in the direction of Republicanism. Our dispatch announcing its passage states that "a violent personal and partisan debate" occurred before the vote was taken. The features of this bill have so often been commented on by the COMMERCIAL and the press generally, that it is not necessary to describe them now. The opponents of the measure have fought it desperately at every step from beginning to end, and according to our cable report, died game. But all their gallantry is unavailing to stop the slow yet steady and irresistible march of that country toward more liberal and elastic institutions. The most conservative men observe it and talk of it, fight against it and deplore it, but are as powerless to withstand it as to prevent the motion of the stars. "The Lords are dead," we are told—the Queen, we know, is hardly thought of, and it is becoming a very interesting speculation as to whether the Prince of WALES had not better imitate the uncrowned retiracy of NAPOLEON, late of France, and of ISABELLA, late of Spain, while the choice is yet left to him. For in England also royalty ebbs apace, and the people begin to flow.

THERE is something suspiciously wrong in the immense number of claims for bounty pensions for persons who served in the war of 1812, under the law passed by the last Congress. In his report to Congress upon the subject, Commissioner VAN ARNAM said the number of claimants would not exceed five thousand. The Third Auditor of the Treasury, however, estimates the whole number of applications at forty thousand—which is almost or quite as great a number as there were men in service during that period. Either none of these old veterans have since died, or their widows are all living, or a huge swindle is being attempted upon the National Treasury—the latter, of course; since it is palpable that there is no such number of persons now living entitled to pensions as is represented by the applications. We cannot afford to have five millions of dollars a year filched from the Treasury in this reckless manner. Let the matter be investigated at once, that the country may know whether it is robbery, or whether the graves are really yielding up their dead.

A FEW days ago we alluded to the growth of the annexation sentiment in Canada, and cited some of the causes underlying the prevalent discontent with the present condition of affairs. We observe also that the Dominion press is becoming remarkably bold and outspoken in its criticisms of the Home and Colonial Governments, and in its presentation of facts and arguments in favor of annexation to the United States. A recent number of *Le Pays*, a Montreal journal published in the French language, has a vigorous editorial upon the subject; from which it appears that we are even now drawing the very life blood of nationality from the Dominion, and absorbing all its principal elements of strength. It prints a table showing that of the 74,365 European immigrants—large numbers of them assisted by the English Government—who landed in Canada during the year 1869, only 18,360 remained there permanently, the remainder crossing to the United States, attracted by its liberal and progressive institutions and better opportunities for prosperity and advancement. It states, too, that the native Canadian population fully sympathizes with this movement, and furnishes a considerable contribution to it. *Le Pays* insists upon the necessity of a free commercial intercourse with the United States as the only possible salvation of the Dominion. But this reciprocity is not practicable under the present relations of Canada to Great Britain, since it would render necessary a tariff discriminating against the imports of the mother country; while a customs treaty or union could not be secured unless Canada became independent of Great Britain, a step which would inevitably lead to annexation. Other causes, not enumerated by our contemporary, doubtless tend to strengthen the movement; as, for example, the higher rates of remuneration paid for labor of all descriptions. In the State of Maine the average wages of workingmen are seventy-eight per cent. greater than in New Brunswick, which, after deducting forty-two per cent. for the difference in costs of living, gives an advantage of thirty-six per cent. The same is true of other localities. In New York or Philadelphia, for instance, the costs of living are some forty-three per cent. greater than in Quebec, but the rates of pay are one hundred and thirty-eight per cent. higher, leaving a margin of almost a hundred per cent. in favor of the United States. It is computed that a workman, performing exactly the same amount of labor, and paying precisely the same expenses, can save $2 28 more out of every hundred dollars in gold in New York than in Ontario, $28 more in Maine than in New Brunswick, and $64 85 more in New York than in Quebec, and these are said to be instances of a general rule, varying only in its degree from local causes. When to these incentives are added the inducements offered to immigrants by our generous homestead and pre-emption laws, the gloomy picture which *Le Pays* draws of the stagnation, or rather the retrogression of Canada—its depopulated towns and diminishing fields—ceases to be surprising. The fact is that the more the mother country coddles her pet colony, the more flabby and helpless it grows. What the Dominion needs is to cut itself loose from its maternal leading strings, to act on its own responsibility, and follow the drift of its individuality. When it does this it will speedily ask permission to take up its abode with us.

### THE GERMANS FORSAKING TAMMANY.

The votes of the German element of New York have considerably helped to create and continue Tammany in its ascendancy, the strict construction which the Republican party of that city put upon the Sunday observance question having some years ago alienated from its support a large number of citizens of that nationality. But although they insisted somewhat strongly upon being allowed to sip their lager quietly, and went over to the party which promised them this indulgence, they exhibit a still stronger preference for honesty and integrity on the part of the city's public servants. Palatable as is their beer, it is evident that they do not like the *cacchus Indicus* and other foul drags with which Tammany is intent on doctoring the beverage. For these they have no stomach, and hence we are not at all surprised to learn that many of them have already revolted against the further use of the poisoned concoction, and declared their decided preference for Republican cold water. The *Staats Zeitung*, the great organ of the German Democracy, has at length broken with the Ring, and settled its account with that unholy brewery. Referring to the financial exhibit which, in obedience to the unanimous demand of the people, the Controller has recently published, it dissects the report in the most merciless manner, points out the irreconcilable discrepancies between its own statements and those of the Mayor in his message of last April, flatly tells CONNOLLY that many of his statements concerning the administration of the city and county finances are "simply false," and charges that the allegations of the Republican press in respect to the "prostitution and misuse" of the public funds, have since the publication of the report "been fully proved to be well founded." Scrutinizing his claim to have acted with good intentions, it scornfully reminds him that "the only intention can only be relied upon in a Controller that enjoys *the unlimited confidence of the entire public—under existing circumstances this ground of confidence does not exist*"—informs him that no political friend of himself or the Mayor "will even attempt to apologize for them or acquit them of equal guilt," but that on the contrary, every citizen must exclaim that this state of things dare not and shall not continue any longer, and that whoever the guilty parties may be they must be brought to the bar of justice, and dealt with according to the measure of their crimes. All this is poor comfort for Tammany. What with the revolt of the thirsty throated Irishmen, enraged at being temporarily deprived of their political fusel oil, and the loathing indignation of the honest Germans at being drugged and anodyned, cheated and betrayed—with the massive walls of Sing Sing frowning in the distance, the zebra-striped liveries of its inmates haunting them in their sleep, and the swift lash of the outraged people clipping pieces out of their flesh by night and day, Messrs. HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. are in nowise to be envied. And Tammany is to New York what the Democratic party is to the country at large.

### WHAT IT MEANS.

The North Carolina and Kentucky elections possess a real significance, for an interpretation of which no one, especially no Democrat of ordinary intelligence, will be at a loss. In the first place, the negro vote, on which confessedly much depends, has not gone nor is it going over to the Democratic party. It remains the firm support of the Republican party, and in the ensuing Presidential contest will prove a safe reliance to carry not only North Carolina for the Republican candidate, but so large a proportion of the Southern States as at once to destroy the expectations of the Democratic leaders. For surely, if having lost North Carolina this year, what right has that party to expect to carry the State next; or South Carolina, or Mississippi, or Louisiana, or Florida? And, having met with such heavy losses in Kentucky, with what reason can it hope to hold on to Alabama or Tennessee, or Virginia even? These election returns all at once change the prospect as the Democratic leaders have been picturing it to themselves, and reaffirm the fact that the American people cannot again be induced to trust the party which sympathized with the slaveholder's rebellion and at the darkest hour of the contest raised the white flag and proclaimed for peace at any price. The people are not, for any provocation that exists or is likely to exist, going to change and go over to this party; and it is one of the amazing things of the times in which we live that the Democratic leaders do not perceive that the old crust must be shed and thrown away, a new body and soul acquired, and even a new name taken before they can have the slightest chance of gaining the confidence of the nation. If it is said that the old Democratic party would then go out of existence and a new and altogether different one take its place, all we have said is, nevertheless, true. The party that would take up for the Presidency such a man as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, ignore Tammanyists of every sort, and wherever they exist, and accept at its full meaning the lesson of the last twelve years, might have some chance of success—probably might succeed when it had shown that it was acting without false pretense. But there is no such possibility for the great non-partisan class of voters, and the Republican party will continue to receive their support and will elect the next President. This is the lesson taught by every election that has taken place within the year.

WHAT curious commentaries the simple facts of the world sometimes write upon the elaborate theories of men. TALLEYRAND was overtaken by the French revolution in the middle of an argument to prove that a revolution was impossible, and hardly had the ink dried upon the pen with which good Dr. FIELD wrote Tammany's vindication in the *Evangelist*, before the exposure of its villainies took place, and the rascals were nailed by the ears in the public pillory of the people's righteous indignation. We do not know with what feelings the benevolent Doctor now regards the Ring. They are probably pretty much of the kind with which the astonished uncle regarded JOSEPH SURFACE, when the enormous hypocrisy and scoundrelism of that "man of sentiment" had been made manifest. It is a good thing to be charitable, when it does not conflict with justice; but we suspect that, upon the whole, Dr. FIELDS is as little pleased with the swindle practiced on his confidence as are the tax-payers of New York with the frauds perpetrated upon their treasury. He will probably be more careful to whom he gives his indorsement, hereafter, and conclude that it is better to continue to pray for great sinners than to pardon them on hearsay testimony.

### "COVER THEM OVER"—THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

A short time ago we made editorial reference to the question of the disputed authorship of the poem entitled "Cover them Over;" a rival claimant for that honor having recently appeared in the person of a certain Rev. M. BARRINGER of Ohio. Our remarks upon the subject were principally caused by our interest in Mr. CARLETON, the presumed writer of the verses, and by our concern for his honor as a man and poet. The COMMERCIAL was among the earliest journals to call attention to his poems, and io predict for him a name that would live in literature. We discovered in his writings evidences of a hale and strong yet soft and tender imagination, which promised good things for the future. His "Betsy and I are Out," "Over the Hill to the Poor House," and other poems, evinced rare qualities of sympathy and insight, and although of unequal and ill-sustained power, showed that he could do noble things with his art. If he did not threaten to be a great poet, at least he bid fair to be a sane one—which perhaps is almost as desirable. For we want poetry that makes men and women wise and healthy, compassionate, kind, and anxious for one another's good. It must be confessed that the Pike county school of poetry, however original, intense and striking, lacks moral sanity, repose of thought and continuance of expression. It is vehement without being strong, feverish and frantic, as if its authors had vibrated between the inspirations of wine and the exasperations of madness. We have had enough of this treading on the dangerous edges of things, even if redeemed by consummate literary skill and the utmost vigor and suggestiveness of thought. Therefore we hailed the advent of Mr. CARLETON as one whose homely songs promised to enrich the world by revelations of how—

> "From common things that round us lie
> Some random truths we may impart;
> The harvest of a quiet eye,
> That sleeps and broods on its own heart."

We could conceive of no reason why Mr. CARLETON should pilfer from another. Himself born in the purple, it seemed to us that he was quite above the necessity of appearing in borrowed robes, and hence—feeling convinced that if there was plagiarism in the matter, it did not lie at the doors of Mr. CARLETON—we determined to prosecute our inquiries until the mystery were solved and settled beyond any peradventure. While the information given us by the Zanesville *Courier* placed it beyond a doubt that Mr. BARRINGER did read the poem in question on the day and date stated, it in no wise determined the authenticity of his claim to the verses in the *Courier*, we had never heard of Mr. BARRINGER as a poet, or an author of any kind; and it struck us as suspiciously remarkable that a man should suddenly blossom from life-long silence into beautiful lyric song, and as suddenly grow silent again. That is not the method of poetic inspiration. Hence our desire to learn from the Toledo *Blade*, whether the poem "Cover them Over," said to have been written by Mr. CARLETON for recitation during the memorial observances at Tecumseh, Michigan, on last Decoration Day, might not have been produced and published at an earlier period. As the most speedy and satisfactory way of dealing with the matter, we took the liberty of bringing it to his own notice, and have received from him in answer the subjoined interesting letter:

HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN, August 5, 1871.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Yours of the 3d is received, and in accordance with the request therein contained, I give you some facts concerning the poem, "Cover them Over:"

It was composed by me in May, 1870, just one year before Mr. Barringer composed it. It was read by me in this city on May 30, 1870, just one year before Mr. Barringer read it. It was published in the Hillsdale *Standard* of June 7, 1870, one year before the Zanesville *Courier* dung it forth to the world. It was immediately copied from the *Standard* into the *Western Rural*, of Chicago, and thence into various journals throughout the Northwest. It was published in a book of my poems issued by the Chicago Lakeside Publishing Company in March last. It was read, last Decoration Day, at several points (among which was Tecumseh,) and credited to me.

As proof of one of the facts above mentioned, I enclose a copy of the Hillsdale *Standard* of June 7, 1870, containing the original poem in full. As proof of another, I send you a certificate of one of my townsmen, declaring that I read the poem at the time and place named. For proof of my other assertions, I refer you to the editor of the *Western Rural*, of Chicago.

I am no seeker for notoriety, and have passed over in silence many unjust newspaper paragraphs concerning the authorship of my productions. I claim no extraordinary ability, and am too happy that my words have met with a response in some hearts. I have no desire to censure Mr. Barringer, and can certainly afford to allow him all the honor he has gained. But I do wish and hope to be considered an honest writer; to be unsuspected of the contemptible sin of plagiarism; and to some time induce my fellow citizens to believe that when I put my name to a poem it is because it is *my* own.

Very truly yours, WILL M. CARLETON.

This sets the question at rest forever, and completely vindicates Mr. CARLETON from the slightest imputation of literary piracy. It is easy, now, to see whence Mr. BARRINGER derived his own "original" production. We are gratified that the wrong done to Mr. CARLETON has been thus thoroughly exposed so soon after its perpetration. As for the rival "poet," we leave him to his own conscience and to the tender mercies of the greatly deceived Zanesville *Courier*. He has the floor for explanation, and ignominy for his laurels. Let him be crowned. In compliance with numerous requests, we publish the poem in another column.

MIRABEAU or somebody else once said that words are things, and it is undoubtedly true that the names by which things are called are very apt to determine or modify the popular estimate of the things themselves. An offense against morals, which designated by its old fashioned name, excites abhorrence or disgust, soon comes to be looked upon with general indulgence if called by a milder title. In this well known fact we have an explanation of those countless euphemisms in which all cultivated languages abound, and which mitigate the character of vices by the suggestion of ludicrous or pleasing ideas. When such soft terms become current and sins are thus made the subjects of speech as mere peccadilloes, the community involuntarily becomes the apologist for and the defender of its enemies. Foreigners have often alleged, and perhaps with some justice, that Americans more frequently than any other civilized people offend in this respect. To the examples often instanced may now be added the misuse of language, of which Governor BROWN, of Missouri, was lately guilty, who, petitioned for pardon by a low and infamous scoundrel in the penitentiary, addressed the petitioner, in his note of refusal, as "my dear sir," and signed himself "very respectfully yours." Courtesy is certainly a good thing, a virtue recommended both in CHESTERFIELD'S letters and in the New Testament; but "the line must be drawn somewhere." In fact while preserving the forms of politeness, the Governor offended against its spirit equally in reference to the criminal and the public. Perhaps after all the Governor, in this amazing exhibition of courtesy, was merely performing the part of a shrewd politician. In this country, it isn't safe for candidates for public favor to thank the influence even of the inmates of jails and penitentiaries. Truly wonderful and surprising are here the vicissitudes of fortune. Here strong walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage. Who knows how soon the despised inmate of one of these places may be not only at large but active and conspicuous in political affairs? The Christian, who in the time of CONSTANTINE used to bow to the prostrate statue of JUPITER, erred on the side of faith and not on the side of prudence. If M. JULES FAVRE had been fully aware of the discipline in forecast to which our politicians are subjected, he would surely have been less indignant on discovering that the American minister had addressed poor little PASCHAL GROUSSET of the Commune, in his transitory state of exaltation as "my dear sir." However, we have no doubt that in that affair Mr. WASHBURNE was right and Mr. FAVRE unreasonable. But evidently it was easier for the American than it would have been for some other ministers to be in the right, thanks to his training on this side of the sea.

THE discovery, or theory, of Dr. Jentz, of New York, that "a single drop of oil will explode the largest boiler," is demolished by the statement that it is a common practice for engineers to pump oil into boilers to arrest foaming; also, that in many cases the greater part of the oil used in lubricating the piston and valve is pumped into the boiler with the feed-water; also, that all boilers supplying condensing engines receive oil with the feed-water; also, that there is no one boiler in a thousand that has not when first used, more or less oil on its surface which has accumulated in the process of manufacture.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The magnetic wells at St. Johns, Michigan, have become widely celebrated for their curative properties in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. A gentleman who has been sojourning in that section writes of the recent discovery of a very remarkable well there. It is eighty-two feet deep and three feet in diameter. After the diggers had gone seventy-four feet, just below the blue clay, and through a small strata of hard-pan, gas escaped with a roaring noise. The workmen found it stifling and were compelled to leave. For two or three days every candle put into the well went out, but suddenly and unexpectedly the gas was discovered to have evaporated, and the workmen completed the well without interruption. Now, in advance of every storm, a similar roaring, followed by an ebullition of gas, has been observed, and this has induced the owner to put a log-horn into the well, which can be heard about half a mile, as soon as a storm is approaching, and, therefore, this well bears rightly its name—Barometric Well.

A correspondent who lately visited Denver, in Colorado, where no rain had fallen for three months, was astonished to see garden and field crops most luxuriant, resembling some of our highest garden culture in the States. This is accomplished by irrigation, the water being brought from the Platte river, fifty miles up the mountain above the town. A joint-stock company has this work in hand. They have $14,000 invested in it, and last year a dividend of 12 per cent. resulted to the stockholders. The cost to the farmer is about $2 50 per acre per annum; it is sold to him at so much per inch. A sluice-box is led to the field and a square inch hole made through the plank, and the rate then charged for the water which flows through this inch hole is $1 50 per annum.

A new side drum has been introduced in England, one of them having been offered as a prize at a recent volunteer encampment. It is of entirely new construction having only one head, which, instead of being of parchment or vellum, is made of thin steel, and is beaten by sticks with rubber tops. The advantages claimed are that the head is practically unaffected by damp or changes in temperature, is practically indestructible, and can be tuned more simply than the ordinary drum. An ingenious contrivance of strings, which give the peculiar rattle to the ordinary side drum.

Social philosophers in England are becoming alarmed over the growing excess of females over males in the population. Ten years ago the overplus of women amounted to half a million, while according to the census, lately completed, there are nearly a million more women than men in the country. That is to say, while the increase in the male population has been about the ratio of seven per cent., that of the females has not been far from nine per cent. At this rate mathematicians may find it an interesting problem to calculate how soon the women will be in the proportion of two to one, and how soon thereafter the men will be in a hopeless minority. Even as things are at present, the question is not a little perplexing as to how the women, who can't possibly get married, and who won't emigrate, are to be profitably employed.

A writer in the *Food Journal* says that out of twenty samples of bakers' bread analyzed and examined by him, only three were positively genuine, while sixteen were contaminated with an actual poison. The quantity, he says, is not so great as to show immediate effects, but thousands are unconsciously consuming a half grain of sulphate of copper every day, a habit that cannot be long practiced with impunity. As he suggests, however, the fault may not rest entirely with the bakers, since there are large lots of flour in the market warranted to make white bread without the use of alum.

The farmers of Vermont and New Hampshire have this year what some of their fellows have not—a nice crop of potatoes. The demand for these to be employed in the manufacture of starch has brought a good deal of money into the pockets of the husbandman; and now the pulp remaining after the extraction of starch, it is said, can be used in the manufacture of paper, and is used for that purpose.

A Wisconsin streak of lightning accomplished a singular attaic feat recently. After smashing a chimney and upsetting a water tank, it came down into the parlor fireplace, and then enveloped a lady without hurting anything save a diamond ring on her finger, which it fairly splintered, and then flew off on a tangent, killing a child in a cradle, and photographing the hand of the lady on the infant's face.

Carrier pigeons, like a navy, are not to be created suddenly. They have to be train...in a very particular manner, and accustomed by degrees to fly back to their homes from a distance of ten or twenty miles, then from a greater distance, and so on, till at last they find their way safely over a space of one hundred and two hundred miles.

Owing to the recent European war the entire stock of foreign rags is large and low to New York market. They are admitted free of duty, and the prices of all grades of home and foreign rags are usually the same, but owing to the vast arrivals the market is overstocked and depressed.

The people of Louisiana and Mississippi have originated a new source of wealth, that is indicated in quotations of Pelican oil at $1 50 a gallon in New Orleans. The business of capturing the birds and extracting their oil is alluded to in southern journals as extending from Bay St. Louis, on the Gulf coast, westward following the coast, and thence south to the Belize. A fleet of small vessels are employed and find the remuneration profitable. And the birds are reported to be inexhaustible. Should they give out for any reason where they are now hunted, there are the swamps they never desert, and there are the islands in the river above on which they are often seen in myriads.

### Ultramontanism and the Prussian Government.

M. Von Muhler, speaking for the Prussian Government, in reply to some extraordinary pretensions of the ultramontanists, recently gave the important reply that in the eyes of the Prussian State, the Catholic Church, after the 18th of June, 1870, was quite a different institution from the church before that date. For before the publication of the infallibility dogma, the State had reliable guarantees that the church would not interfere with its own prerogatives. Since that time, the curia had arrogated to itself powers which must prove detrimental to the independence of the State. The relative position is, therefore, entirely changed. M. Von Muhler adds: "The future position will require new and careful regulation. A matter worthy of more, but in the present state of affairs, of importance than this threatening declaration, is the abolition of the Catholic department in the Ministry of Cultus, decreed in last night's *Reichsanzeiger* and the leading topic of to-days journalism." Like most other papers, the semi-official *Provinz Correspondenz* thus regards it as an act of hostility against the Catholic Church. The public at large seems to be unanimous on a decided party step against Ultramontanism, and the frequent conferences held at Ems by the Emperor with Ministers von Muhler, von Eulenburg and von Itzenplitz, are brought into close connection with the proposed Anti-Papal policy. It is generally believed, and is likely enough, that joint steps are to be taken by the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and Munich against Papal encroachments, and that is made the excuse for the procrastination of the Bavarian Government.

### Archbishop Manning.

Justin McCarthy went to hear this famous ultramontanist last month, and in his last letter to the New York *Mail* describes him as follows: "I doubt if any among his own devotees followed him more closely, listened to him with a more profound and even respectful interest than I—who objected with all my heart and brain to every doctrine he laid down—almost to every word he said. There was to me a painful sort of fascination about the whole affair—the shrunken, skeleton-like form, the pinched, meagre face, the presence which seemed not to belong to this world; the exquisite and thrilling voice which, without the slightest effort, and apparently in a monotone, could fill the great chapel and provide such an effect; the pure and lofty diction; the easy, spontaneous evidence of profound culture, and the doctrine of the Dark Ages the faith acknowledged as frankly as Torquemada might have done in the right of the Church to rule all human affairs, of the representative of the Apostles of the Gospel seeking to have all dominion over the natural. I drove some relics to hear the sermon, but I was in one sense well repaid. I am not since quite certain whether civilization is not a failure, whether the Caucasian is not played out. If genius and the highest culture and the noblest nature and the purest heart may lead to this, why then—but I spare you my reflections, and like the Venetian gentleman in Byron's poem "I do beseech you to support them."

### Roman Catholics in Bavaria.

The Archbishop of Munich has published a kind of handbook of the clergy of his diocese, from which it appears that the Kingdom is certainly not unfurnished with priests. The diocese of Munich and Freysing, it appears from this, harbors about 1,250 lay priests, besides those in monastic orders. Other dioceses seem better off still, for the Bishop of Ratisbin has 1,500 under the sway of his crosier. So the entire lay clergy of the eight Episcopal dioceses of Bavaria may well be estimated at 10,000. This is a large force, as papers observe, to exactly the strength of a division in the army; and the number of monks, and nuns, and an army corps of priests to face a host of soldiers. The former may be inferior in physique, but they surpass the soldiers in discipline and organization. So, if it ever comes to a physical struggle between Church and State, the Church is not ill provided for the emergency. Only about a hundred out of the ten thousand are supposed to side with Dollinger, so the infallibility movement after all does not appear to have made very great head among the clergy.

### What a Good Many Women Might Do.

BUFFALO CREEK, Kossuth County Iowa,
December 5, 1870.

There are quite a number of women holding homesteads in this county, and although they are not actual farmers, one at least is. My sister, Josephine Winter, took a homestead adjoining mine three years ago, and has met the requirements of the law by living on it and tilling it. She has twenty-six acres in cultivation, a neat little house built of pine lumber, two cows and several young cattle. She has taught school four or four months in all, summer and winter, to procure means with which to improve her acres, as she commenced with nothing. But next summer she says she will devote her entire energies to her farm and dairy. She will plant a grove, a fruit garden, a large garden of vegetables and a good patch of potatoes, doing most of the work with her own hands. The remainder of the land she will break. She came from Michigan, and the rough, dry winds of the prairies much better for weak lungs than the heavy fogs of New England. And I must add, although I do not quite agree with her in this, that she is a staunch advocate of the right of women to the ballot.

J. A. W.

*—Iowa State Register.*

### Jesuit Rule in Chili.

The elections which have lately occurred in Chili were quite farcical, as they were actually controlled by the Jesuit priesthood, who swept everything before them, and elected their candidate, Gen. Evaristo Lopez, to an overwhelming majority. President Garcia Moreno and the Society of Jesus have succeeded in reducing Ecuador to a state of political degradation almost incredible, and it is not at all unlikely, now that the clergy's representative holds the supreme power, but that similar influences will soon render an existence in Chili as intolerable as in Ecuador.

THE *North American*, referring to the great schemes now on foot and multiplying rapidly to divert trade from the seaboard cities to the cities of the remote northeast, fears that if they are carried out, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York will not alone suffer, but Boston and Portland in turn be obliged to yield to Halifax, Montreal, St. Johns, and, perhaps, other Canadian cities. The main lines will be in the British territories, and connect with lines of British steamers. The Canadian papers already give accounts of the arrival of a large body of colonists from Europe in Manitoba by the St. Lawrence, Lake and Duluth route. These did not pass through Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Chicago. The English have the control of the foreign emigration. They can take it by any route. And this little item, says the *American*, "simply announces to us in advance that this mighty stream of foreign emigration, that has been so long fertilizing the Atlantic States, is about to pass away from us entirely. It was first lost to our vessels, and now it is to be diverted to other channels. Perhaps it will relieve us somewhat, and enable our population to fuse better and become thoroughly American. But as to the loss to the Republic in the end we have no doubt."

## PERSONAL.

Miss Putnam, says the *Figaro*, the young American, who for several years has attended the courses of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, recently passed her examination with the greatest credit, receiving the personal compliments of the examiners, and the highest mark of approval the Faculty ever confers upon students.

A Paris letter declares that Father Hyacinthe, by way of protesting against what he conceives to be the monastic superstitions of the Roman Catholic Church, intends to marry, believing his example will be theologically salutary.

Commodore Vanderbilt is not looking robust this summer. Ordinarily he is a picture of health, and when one sees him driving his team of horses on the boulevards, with his white cravat and jubilantical air, he might be taken for a country clergyman sent for in haste to attend a wedding. The Commodore has been spending some of the hot days of the summer at Richfield Springs.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton writes of California thus: "California is indeed the garden of our country. No winter here—fruits and flowers all the year round. The geraniums that we nurse in little pots grow here eight feet high in the open air in all seasons. The bell has never been told of this beautiful land, its genial climate, its hospitable people, its thriving metropolis, with its magnificent bay and gravel drives on the Pacific beach."

### "COVER THEM OVER."

BY WILL. M. CARLETON.

Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours,
Lying so silent, so quiet and icy dead,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away.
Years, they had vanished in the joys of the brave;
Years they must waste in the smouldering grave,
All the bright laurels they wished to bloom,
Fell from their brows when they fell to the tomb.
Give them the meed they have won in the past,
Give them the honors their future forecast
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife,
Give them the laurels they lost with their life.
Cover them over—yes, cover them over—
Parent, husband, brother and lover!
Crown in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the faces that smotionless lie,
Shut from the blue of the glorious sky,
Faces once dearly loved in the smiles of the gay,
Faces now marked with the frown of decay:
Now that blood-freighted hearts no love to your own,
Lips that the thoughts of affection made known,
Hearts you have soothed in the hour of distress,
Cheeks you have brightened by tender caress,
Oh! how they gleamed at the nation's first cry
Oh! how they streamed when they bade you good bye!
Oh! how they glowed in the battle's fierce flame!
Oh! how they paled when the death angel came!
Cover them over, oh! cover them over,
Parent, husband, brother and lover,
Kiss in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover their hands that are lying untried,
Crossed on the breasts and low by the side,
Hands to you, mother, in infancy thrown,
Hands by you, father, clasped close to your own,
Hands where you, sister, when tired and dismayed,
Hung for protection, and rounded and still;
Hands that you, brother, in boyish knee
Hands that you, wife, wrung in bitter adieu;
Ready the smokeless and sabre they bore,
Words of affection they wrote in their gore,
Grandly they stepped for a garland of light,
Catching the mantle of death-darkened night.
Cover them over, oh! cover them over,
Parent, husband, and brother and lover;
Crown in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the feet, that all weary and torn,
Hither by comrades were tenderly borne.
Feet that have trodden the flowery ways
Close by your own by the still happy days;
Feet that have pressed in life's crowding morn
Roses of pleasure and death's poisoned thorn,
Swiftly they rushed to the help of the right,
Firmly they stood in the shock of the fight,
Now shall the sentry's hurrying tramp
Summon them forth from their death-guarded camp.
Never till the bugle of Gabriel sound,
Will they come out of their couch in the ground.
Cover them over, yes, cover them over,
Parent, husband, brother and lover;
Rough were the paths of those heroes of ours—
Now cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the hearts that have beaten so high,
Beaten with hopes that were doomed but to die,
Hearts that have burned in the heat of the fray,
Hearts that have panted for the homes far away,
Hearts that beat high in the charge's hot tramp,
Hearts that fell low in the prison's foul damp,
Once they were swelling with courage and will;
Now they are lying all pulseless and still.
Once they were glowing with friendship and love;
Now their great souls have gone soaring above.
Heaven their blood to the nation they gave!
Then in her bosom they found them a grave.
Cover them over, yes, cover them over,
Parent and husband, brother and lover;
Kiss in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the thousands who sleep far away,
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to day.
They who in mountains and hillsides and dell
Rest where they wearily fought and fell.
Softly the grass blades cross round their repose,
Sweetly above them the wild flowers blows,
Zephyrs of freedom fly gently o'erhead,
Whispering requiems for the mighty dead.
So in our mind we'll name them once more,
So in our hearts we'll cover them o'er.
Roses and lilies and violets blow,
Blow in our souls for the brave and the true.
Cover them over, yes, cover them over,
Parent, husband, brother and lover;
Think of those far away homes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

When the long years have rolled slowly away,
Even to the dawn of earth's funeral day,
When at the angel's resurrect and loud
Rise up the faces and forms of the dead
When the great world its last judgment awaits,
When the blue sky shall open to ope the gates,
And our long columns march silently through,
Past the Great Captain for final review.
Then from the blood that has flowed for the right,
Crowns shall spring upward, unfastened and bright;
Then the glad ears of each war-scarred son,
Proudly shall hear the grand "well done."
Blessings for garlands shall cover them over,
Parent and husband, brother and lover,
God will reward those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

SINCE Vallandigham's death a private letter, written by him a year ago, has been printed, to prove that he did not regret his course during the war of the rebellion. And this is done by those who claim to be the dead man's friends.

### Biliousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and digestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, attended with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a school house, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is inquired for every day by every class. The worthy clergyman finds it necessary in his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the bitters, is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men, whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

## POLITICAL.

*CONTROLLER.*

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
**R. J. McGOWAN,**
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

*T

FOR SALE,

School Bonds,

Bearing 7 3-10 Interest

PER ANNUM.

James T. Brady & Co

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 9, 1871.

The most gratifying event in financial news today is the announcement that Assistant Secretary Richardson has negotiated the balance of the new United States five per cent. loan with the London Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. house. The amount of this balance is some hundred and thirty-six millions. Our bonds in consequence advanced sharply both in the foreign and home markets. The accomplishment of so important a work is of great financial significance, and establishes our national credit abroad on a firmer basis than ever.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morning. | Closg. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 117 | 116¾ |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| United States 10-40s | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| United Pacific Railroad | 93 | 93 |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Currency Pacifics | 115 | 115 |

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various points of the New York Stock Exchange the day:

| August 9, 1871. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & H. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Do. first pref. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Erie | 30 | 29⅞ | 30 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Reading | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Harlem | 127 | | 128 | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | 93 | | 93 | | | |
| Lake Shore | 110¾ | 110 | 109¾ | 109⅝ | 109½ | 109½ |
| Illinois Cent. | 118 | | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ |
| Chesa. & Pitts. | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| C. & N. W. | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ |
| Do. pref. | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| Rock Island | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| St. Paul | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| Do. pref. | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| Tol. & Wabash | | 63⅝ | | | 64⅛ | |
| Do. pref. | | 84 | | | 84 | |
| Fort Wayne | | 98 | | | 98 | |
| Ohio & Miss. | 45¾ | 46 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| Ohio & Alton | | 124 | | 126 | | |
| Do. pref. | | 126 | | 126 | | |
| Ill. & Chic. | | | | 124 | | |
| N. J. Central | | 105¾ | | 105¾ | | |
| Canton | | 61 | | 61 | | |
| W. U. Tel. | | 64¾ | | 64¾ | | |
| Cumberland | | 45 | | 45 | | |
| Pacific Mail | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| Adams Express | | 65 | | 65 | | |
| Wells F. Ex. | | 45 | | 45 | | |
| American Ex. | | 53½ | | 56 | | |
| U. S. Ex. | | 56 | | | | |
| Gold | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 61½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 29 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 58½ |
| Catawissa preferred | 43 |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 49½ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 61 |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 20 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 129½ |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 17¾ |
| Reading | 86¾ |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather to-day has been cooler than for some days past. Trade cannot be called active, though there is a fair amount of business doing for the season. All leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale are held firmly at quotations. The fruit and vegetable markets are most abundantly supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 4,294 | 3,318 | 7,712 |
| Apples, bbls. | 1,745 | 3,249 | 4,994 |
| Cheese, boxes. | 1,754 | 1,506 | 3,260 |
| Corn, sacks | 3,247 | 5,573 | 8,820 |
| Wheat, sacks | 2,581 | 3,497 | 6,089 |
| Barley, sacks | 150 | 119 | 269 |
| Rye, sacks | 670 | 594 | 1,264 |
| Oats, sacks | 6,313 | 7,991 | 14,304 |
| Butter, packages | 177 | 155 | 332 |
| Bacon, pieces | | 1,166 | 1,166 |
| Bacon, tierces | 420 | 401 | 821 |
| Dried fruit, tierces | 65 | 116 | 181 |

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction changed:

APPLES—Receipts 308 barrels; prices were awak and lower. We quote good to prime at $2 00@3 00 per barrel, with the tendency in prices downward.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 4c; refined 4½@4¾c; pearls in fair demand at 5¾@6c; pots 7½@8c.

BEANS—Light inquiry with sales white at $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—There is no demand for anything but strictly firm, which commands 17@18c per pound; common to medium; receipts 92 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices with a moderate trade demand reported we quote as follows: sugar cured shoulders 12½c; plain shoulders 7¾c; canvassed sugar cured do 13c; dried beef 18@19c; mess pork $15 50; lard in tierces 10¾c; refined lard 11¾@12½c.

BROOM CORN—There is but little inquiry and prices are unchanged at 6@7c, as to quality.

BEESWAX—There is a better inquiry at 33@35c ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER—The demand is fair at the following figures: ¼-lb cans ₰ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans $28; 10-lb cans $50 ₰ box.

BROOMS—Store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

CANDLES—Regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 18c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 217 boxes. Prices unchanged. We quote Ohio Goshen at 9½@10c; Factory 8@9c; Dairy 7@8c ₰ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₰ bbl, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Coplay, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 25; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@5 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARPET RAGS—We are reported sales standard, in a jobbing way, at 24c. Small lots command the usual advance.

COAL OIL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 85@88c ₰ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light and prices nominal. We quote peaches, halves, 11@12½c; quarters 9@10c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Market dull and drooping; prime fresh 12@13c; no demand for old stock.

FLOUR—The supply since our last were 824 barrels. There is no change to note in prices, and when the predicted decline in prices will occur we are not prepared to say. When it does take place the reader will be duly apprised. We continue to quote standard western brands, from store, good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; rye flour $5 50@5 60.

GRAIN—Since our last the following parcels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley were received:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 628 | Corn, sacks | 1,447 |
| Oats, sacks | 2,209 | Rye | 159 |
| Barley, sacks | 119 | | |

There has not been the slightest change in the situation of the market since our yesterday's report; the market will continuing in an unsettled condition. Both old and new wheat are arriving freely, but no actual permanent advance has been realized. New wheat is most sought after. We quote new red, prime quality at $1 20@1 22; common to medium, $1 15@1 18; old 5@10c higher. Oats—A good quality is arriving from the southwest, specimens of which we have shown us yesterday by a leading grain dealer, which are pronounced superior to anything grown in the country for years. We are reported sales here of 2,000 bushels, at 44@45c, with re-sales at 48@50c for bulk in car load lots. Corn—Shipments are arriving from the West in a couple of wide extent. We quote mixed shelled at 67@68c; yellow, 69@70c. Rye—Chicago No. 2 is 78c; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio 75@76c. Barley—Sales car lots spring, future delivery, at 86c.

GROCERIES—Prices remain quiet and unchanged, with a fair local demand at the following figures:

*Refined Sugars*—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 11¾c; A coffee, 10¾c; B coffee, 10½c; extra C, 10¼c; C yellow 10c.

*Raw Sugars*—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; fair 10½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10c.

*New Orleans Molasses*—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

*Coffees*—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18c; good fair 17c; fair 16½c; low grades 15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

*Teas*—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 20; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@75c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

*Spices*—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 29c; Cassia 20c.

*Rice*—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

*Syrups*—1 and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 49@50c.

HAY—Market dull. We quote reported sales at $20@25 ₰ ton for wagon lots, and $18@22 ₰ ton for baled.

HORSE—Regular sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $5 50 ₰ bbl; 2½c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

HIDES—Green salted 7½@7¾c; green butchers' 6c; green salted kip 14@15c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 75@75c for No. 1, and 60@65c for No. 2.

HONEY—The demand is active and the market is firm at 25@30c ₰ lb.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₰ ton; dressed 12½c ₰ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₰ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MELONS—Supply abundant; sales watermelons at $15@24 ₰ hundred; muskmelons $6@8 ₰ hundred.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—We continue to quote bran at $1 20@1 25 ₰ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 65@1 75.

POULTRY—Receipts plenty, with sales young at 50@60c; old 70@75c ₰ pair.

POTATOES—Supply fully up to the demand; we quote fresh dug at 2½@2¾ ₰ bush; Baltimore sweets $5 ₰ bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₰ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@14c.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ ₰ do $2 75; 1 ₰ $5 00 ₰ doz.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8½c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₰ bbl.

WILLOWS—There is a fair demand for Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 93c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 75 ₰ gallon; old Monongahelay whisky $4 00@8 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull and prices are weak, but not lower. One thing is very evident, prices of crude in bond decline or refined advance before we need look for an active market. The refined part of the oil trade does not present a very rosey appearance.

CRUDE.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market. Buyers are still disposed to hold off. We give the following as the nominal rates: Spot, 12c; S. O., all year, 11¾c; B. O., all year, 12¾c.

SALES.

Lower creek, $4 65@4 70; S. O., 60 days, $4 60; S. O., all year, $4 50; upper creek, A. T. & Co., $4 25@4 30; upper Titusville, $4 35@4 40; Parker's, $4 65 ₰ barrel.

REFINED.

Prices continue weak. We quote spot at 24c; August, 24c; September, 23½c; October, 24½c; August to November, 24½c.

SALES.

500 bbls September.....24½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market quiet. Prices are unchanged. Sale 1,000 city make on spot, delivered, at $1 70; country made 1,000 are also quotable at $1 60.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 9.—The *Herald* says: There was considerable activity in the oil market to-day and a firmer feeling was apparent upon both sections of the road. We quote the following

SALES?

1,000 bbls upper creek, Church Run oil.....$4 45
500 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe oil.....4 30
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 25
1,000 bbls upper creek, of A. T. Co's pipe.....4 27½
2,000 bbls upper creek, of A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek, of A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 27½
500 bbls upper creek, of A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek, of A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 27½
500 bbls upper creek, of A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 25
2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O. 60 days.....4 30
1,000 bbls lower creek, Petroleum Centre.....4 70
500 bbls lower creek, Petrolum Center, regardless.....4 75
1,000 bbls lower creek, Petroleum Center, regardless.....4 75
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville.....4 75
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville.....4 72½
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville.....4 65
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville spot.....4 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity.....4 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity.....4 90

NEW YORK, August 9, closing of the stock market is again easier for refined, with 24½c an outside quotation. We quote at 24½@24¾c. The inquiry is still restricted by the scarcity of free room and the depressed tone of the reports from other sections; sales are reported at 24½@24¾c. The inquiry is small demand at 18¾@13¾c; Philadelphia delivery—prices here again declined a fraction with little or no inquiry or improvement. We quote at 24c, with sales of 7,000 bbls at 24c. No nopths quoted.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—Market quiet: S. W. 24c; August 24c; September 24½@24¾c; October 24½c; crude 9c; crude, delivered, at $1 70.

CLEVELAND, August 9.—Market quiet but firm; crude oil $5 40 @ Pacific; refined 23¾c ₰ gal.

The Pacific Line.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 5 P. M.—Crude 13½@13¾c; refined 24¼c; sales 2,000 bbls at 24¼c for September; 2,000 bbl at 24¼c for September; duplicate 24¼c.

**Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.**

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| P Hutchison | Tarentum Oil Works | 202 |
| J Mitchell | Brilliant Oil Works | 200 |
| Lockhart & Free | Brilliant Oil Works | 74 |
| Wm A Reno | Juniper Oil Works | 200 |
| James Wilkins | Crystal Oil Works | 100 |
| Bates & G | Lilly Oil Works | 100 |
| Wm Stewart | Sunbeam Oil Works | 200 |
| Brennan & Young | Eagle Oil Works | 200 |
| Bates & G | Standard Oil Works | 140 |
| Thomas Hacket | Forest Oil Works | 200 |
| Thomas Hacket | Kier's Oil Works | 400 |
| Duncan & Young | Eagle Oil Works | 200 |
| Jim Dark | H W C Twaddle | 100 |
| Thos King | Penn Oil Works | 100 |
| D Hackett | Fairview Oil Works | 200 |
| Bates & G | Fairview Oil Works | 80 |
| Wm. Stewart | Model Oil Works | 100 |
| J B Barbour | Star Oil Works | 100 |
| Vandergrift & Foreman | Diamond Oil Works | 400 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tarentum Oil Works | 262 | Brilliant Oil Works | 100 |
| James Wilkins | 80 | Crystal Oil Works | 154 |
| Lilly Oil Works | 100 | Sunbeam Oil Works | 200 |
| Eagle Oil Works | 200 | Standard Oil Works | 100 |
| Forest Oil Works | 200 | Kier's Oil Works | 400 |
| Penn Oil Works | 228 | Fairview Oil Works | 80 |
| Model Oil Works | 100 | Star Oil Works | 100 |
| | | Total | 4,222 |

**Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn. Railroad.**

G W Holdship & Co, 100 barrels to Warling, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Baldwin & Waring, 488 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Birkmaier & Logan, 415 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

**Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R**

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, August 9, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 400 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Free & Co., 731 bbls to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.

W M McKelvy & Co, 333 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Meyer, Shoemaker, K & Co, 251 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 207 bbls to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....998

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1871.

**Cattle.**

The receipts to-day were light, and are composed mostly of inferior grades of cattle. The number of buyers here is large, and market more active, though there is scarcely any change in prices from last week. The following are the ruling rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 ℔ steers, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, $5 00 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s, $4 25 to $4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 75 to $4 00; stockysteers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00.

**Hogs.**

The receipts continue fair. The market dull and slow. The supply on sale is considerably above the demand, and under this influence prices have lowered and are inclined downward. The following are the quotations ruling to-day: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 60@4 62; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $4 40@4 50.

**Sheep.**

The receipts of common sheep continue heavy, with good light. The number of common on the market is large and prices are firm at ¼@½c lower; good selling dull at last week's figures. The following are the rates ruling for the different grades and kinds as b ought and sold, also some sales which will give the reader an idea of the market: Extra, 95 to 100 ℔s, $5 12½@5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $3 @3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00; lambs 5 to 6c.

| No. | Weight. | Price | No. | Weight. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Cattle Sales.** | | | | |
| 15 | 19,320 | $4 75 | 17 | 22,610 | $5 25 |
| 18 | 19,440 | 5 10 | 20 | 26,000 | 5 25 |
| | **Hog Sales.** | | | | |
| 70 | 6,580 | 4 60 | 28 | 2,700 | 4 65 |
| | 1,960 | 4 60 | | 5,600 | 4 65 |
| | **Sheep Sales.** | | | | |
| 102 | 17,740 | 4 85 | 111 | 8,440 | 4 75 |
| | 4,360 | 4 90 | 200 | 15,410 | 4 50 |

## PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—There has not been the slightest change in prices since our last report. A few stray clips found their way to this market, which sold readily at quotations. The country is bare of wool, it having been, before stated, bought up on Eastern account. The little that remains is held above the market price. One well-meaning farmer called upon us yesterday and complained that he could not sell his clip at the figures quoted by us. But upon comparing notes he was discovered that the old gentleman had mistook the New York for the Pittsburgh rates. The following are the ruling of the market:

Common fleece.....50@52c Combing fleece.....52@56c
Fine fleece.....50@56c Tub washed wool.55@58c
Unwashed wool.....30@40c

## IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

August 8.—Some increase in the demand for pig iron was experienced, and a fair trade was generally reported. Malleable iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 foundry | $35@36 | No. 1 mill | $33 |
| No. 2 foundry | 34@35 | | |

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | $50 | Car-wheel | $55@60 |

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foundry | $30@35 | Mill | $30@32 |

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cast | $1 25@1 40 | Wrought | $1 50@1 60 |

BAR IRON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common ₰ lb | 3c | Refined or Charcoal | 4½@4¾c |

SHOES PER KEG.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horse shoes | $5 25@5 75 | Mule shoes | $6 25@6 75 |

*—Enquirer.*

## COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

August 8.—As we have had no opportunity to replenish the stock it has been steadily reduced for some time past, and holders have advanced prices. It is now selling at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Youghiogheny, afloat, ₰ bush | 10c |
| Youghiogheny, delivered, ₰ bush | 10c |
| Ohio river, afloat, ₰ bush | 10c |
| Ohio river, delivered, ₰ bush | 10c |
| Cannel, delivered, ₰ bush | 24c |
| Anthracite, ₰ ton | $11 00 |

## Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—Flour steady, and unsettled, except for low grades. Wheat steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania $1 30@1 40. Corn scarce and firm; white and yellow 66c. Oats active at 45@46c. Rye firm at 90@93c. Mess pork dull at $15 00. Bacon shoulders 7c; do sides clear 10½ @10¾c. Whisky nominal at 94@96c.

## Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 9.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and unsettled and 1@2c lower; sales 3,000, bushels No. 1 red winter at $1 20@1 21; No. 2 $1 17; No. 2 $1 10, closing at $1 17. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull and a shade lower at 46c. Petroleum dull but unchanged.

## Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 9.—Wheat dull and unchanged; extra $1 30@1 31; amber $1 22@. Corn firm at 60c. Oats active and advanced to 46c.

## New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Copper, Lake active and firm at 29½@29¾c. Iron Scotch pig $31 00@36 00; Bar $73@76. Steel cast $20@24; Spring $15@18; Sails steady; cut $4 25; clinch $5 00@6 25; horse shoe $5 50@6 00.

## New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged.

## COTTON MARKETS.

**Charleston.**

CHARLESTON, August 9.—Cotton dull at 18c.

**Mobile.**

MOBILE, August 9.—Cotton dull at 18c.

**Galveston.**

GALVESTON, August 9.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16c.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Cotton dull and quiet; sales 2,7 00 bales good ordinary at 15½@16c; low middling 15@15½c; receipts 920 bales; exports none; stock 60,561 bales.

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 111⅛@112.**

NEW YORK, August 9—P. M.

MONEY

Very abundant on call at 2@3 ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 112⅛, selling down to 111⅞, and closing at 111⅞@112. The market was unfavorably affected by the placing of the government loan in Europe and the advance in bonds reported by cable. Lower prices are anticipated. Loans mostly made at 1 per cent. for use. Clearings $18,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher, excepting sixes of 81, which were a fraction lower. The offerings of bonds at the treasury were only $443,100 at from 111.99 to 112.24; awards $230,000 at 111.99, only those bonds being accepted which were offered under par in gold. The announcement from London that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have taken the balance of the $25,000,000 5 per cent. bonds is confirmed at the New York office of the firm. The bonds were taken for account of a combination of London and Continental bankers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons 1881 | 117½ | 5-20s, 1867 | 115½ |
| Coupons 5s | 115 | 5-20s, 1868 | 115½ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 114 | 10-40s | 113½ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 114¼ | Currency 6s | 118½ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | 112¾ | | |

STATE SECURITIES

Not very active. Tennessees steady, and new South Carolinas firm, with a slight advance in price.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 90¼ | Virginias, old | 64½ |
| Tennessee, old | 73¾ | North Carolinas, old | 34 |
| Tennessees, new | 73¾ | North Carolinas, new | 27 |
| Virginia, new | 72 | | |

STOCKS.

The stock market has been active and strong to-day, with a slight decline caused by the rain in the "forenoon," but prices would rally on their sales without giving them time to cover. The speculation of the five per cent. fever in Europe must advance the eight per cent. dividend payers, and the Lard quotations from Western, New York Central and Hudson scrip, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Erie were the strongest and most active. The operators in the last named are looking for an advance of 5 or 6 points before the end of the month. Pacific securities are looked upon with favor, and a material advance in them is predicted. The "bears" say the advance has only commenced. The market closed weak:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 61½ | Rock Island | 91½ |
| Quicksilver | 11¾ | N. J. Central | 105¾ |
| Mariposa | 3½ | St. Paul | 61¾ |
| Preferred | 8½ | Preferred | 81½ |
| Adams Express | 64½ | Wabash | 63¾ |
| Wells Fargo Express | 44½ | Preferred | 84 |
| Amer'n Express | 56 | Fort Wayne | 98 |
| U. S. Ex. | 53 | Terre Haute | 45 |
| Pacific Mail | 48¾ | Preferred | 87 |
| New York Central | 93½ | Cleve., Col. and Cin. | 97½ |
| New York Cent. Scrip | 94½ | Preferred | 136 |
| Erie | 30¼ | Ohio and Mississippi | 46 |
| Preferred | 57½ | Cleve., Col. and Dayton | 95 |
| Harlem | 127½ | Burlington and Quincy | 141 |
| Preferred | 131 | Lake Shore | 110 |
| Reading | 114½ | Illinois Central | 132 |
| Michigan Central | 93 | Pacific Railroad, Mo. | 93 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 94½ | Central Pacific Bonds | 95¾ |
| Northwestern | 81½ | Union Pacific | 88½ |
| Northwestern Pref'd | 92¾ | | |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, August 9, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring active and easier, closed at $1 03 @1 03¼ cash and $1 00@1 00¼ August; this afternoon dull at $1 00@1 00¾ for August.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and 1c lower, closed at 43 @43½c; this afternoon dull at 42¾c cash.

OATS—No 2 active and steady at 39@39c cash.

RYE—No 2 quiet and steady at 72@72½c cash.

BARLEY—No 2 easier and 1c lower at 62½@63c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $12 25@12 50 cash and $12 00 seller August. Lard firm; prime steam 9½c. Hogs—Receipts 8,000; shipments 2,000; market firm; sales at $4 25@4 60; common to good mixed $4 25@4 40; light $4 40@4 60; heavy packing and shipping $4 40@4 60. Cattle—Receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000; market dull and drooping; prime steers $5 25@5 50; fair to good shipping $4 75@5 00; common $4 00@4 50; stockers $3 50@4 00; cows $2 50@3 50. Sheep—Receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000; market dull and drooping at $4 50@5 00 for fair to choice. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 3½c; to Kingston 4½c; to Oswego 4½c; to Ogdensburg 5½c; to Montreal 6½c; to Boston 7½c; to New York 7½c; to Erie 4½c; to Cleveland 3½c; to Detroit 3½c; to Toledo 3½c; to Chicago 3½c; to Milwaukee 3½c; to Duluth 5½c; to Port Huron 3½c; to Sarnia 4½c; to Collingwood 5½c; to Owen Sound 5½c; to Goderich 4½c; to Port Stanley

# THE VERY LATEST.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Tammany Loan Repudiated in Berlin—The Communist Court-Martial—The Proposed Meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria, &c., &c.**

**The New York City Loan in Berlin—The Meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany.**

BERLIN, August 9.—The Berlin Exchange has refused to allow the quotations of the New York city loan to appear in the official stock list.

The Emperor of Austria will meet Emperor William on the 11th at Wells, in Upper Austria, and accompany him to Ischt, where their majesties will remain several days.

**Trial of the Communists—Bonstful Spirit of the Accused.**

PARIS, August 9.—At the sitting court-martial to-day witnesses testified that they saw Ferre release convicts and give them arms. Abbe Deri said he had served twenty-five years as missionary among the savages, and never witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Communists. He stated that among the members of the court-martial held by the insurgents in the Roquette prison, there were boys of the age of seventeen. The accused, Assi, boastfully admitted the share he had taken in the executions of captives and defended them on the ground that they were justified by the retaliations resorted to by all civilized nations in time of war. The extraordinary statements of some witnesses and the audacity of the accused, caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court room, which was crowded to suffocation. The president of the court was obliged to call in the officers several times to enforce order during the session.

There is still urging the Committee of the Assembly to report in favor of a tax on raw materials.

## THE WEATHER.

**Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.**

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer is somewhat lower at the Rocky Mountain stations than on Tuesday afternoon. The area of low pressure was then in New York, and it is now east of Maine. The area of high barometer that was then advancing over Illinois and Michigan is now central over Ohio, and the pressure has begun to fall from Illinois to Lake Superior and westward. The temperature has risen very generally from Illinois to Pennsylvania and southward to the Gulf. It has fallen on the lower lakes. Northwesterly winds have to-day prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with clear weather and dry weather. Partially cloudy and clear weather are also reported westward to Mississippi. A small area of cloudy and threatening weather exists in North and South Carolina, and is also advancing over Iowa and Minnesota, with south and southeasterly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably continue in the middle and eastern States till Thursday. The low pressure in the northwest will probably by that time extend eastward to the lower lakes, with local storms from Missouri to Michigan and northwestward. The barometer will probably fall somewhat in the Gulf States, with threatening weather and with rain on the immediate coast during the day. Threatening weather in the Carolinas will probably extend northeastwardly over the ocean.

## POLITICAL.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—At an early hour this morning a large crowd of whites and blacks assembled around the Custom House building, where the Republican Convention convened, and about nine o'clock two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, with two Gatlin guns, under command of Captain Smith, arrived. The troops marched in, stacked their arms in the hall at the head of the steps at the Canal street entrance. A large number of Deputy United States Marshals closely guarded every entrance to the Custom House. No one was permitted to enter without a ticket from Marshal Packard. At half-past ten Governor Warmouth, accompanied by General Campbell, Senator Pinchbeck and about eighty followers, some with and without tickets, entered the building and endeavored to pass through the hall, but were stopped by the Deputy Marshal and informed that no one was admitted to the hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the convention, I propose that we now adjourn to Turner's Hall and hold the convention there." This speech was received with cheers and a few hisses. Warmouth descended from the chair, proceeded to and entered his carriage. The crowd took out the horses from the carriage and dragged it triumphantly through the streets to Turner's Hall. At twelve o'clock the convention was called to order. Mr. Masters, of Carroll parish, was elected temporary Chairman. Messrs. Warmouth, Pinchbeck, Campbell and Judge Dibble denounced the United States officials, Dibble characterizing the Custom House Convention as a body of administration favorites guarded by bayonets and a tariff tyranny. Pinchbeck said: "Is it possible we are to be put down by the Government we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this Government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the better. Permanent organization was made when Pinchbeck was elected Chairman, and to half past seven this evening, to meet at the Turners' Hall.

BOSTON, August 9.—The Labor Reform State Central Committee met this afternoon to determine the time and place of holding the State Convention. A lengthy discussion followed, in which Wendell Phillips participated, and the committee decided to wait till the other parties had acted. The Chairman asked Mr. Phillips if he would accept the nomination if tendered by the Labor Reform Party, to which Phillips replied that he would say now that the party could take up a better man if they play their cards well, and draw more strength out of both parties. In answer to a question whether Gen. Butler would take the nomination in advance of the Republican Convention, Mr. Cummings said Gen. Butler agreed with the party in its ideas, but had given no pledges directly or indirectly to secure the Labor nomination. He asked Butler what he would do if the State Committee sent him a letter, to which he said that he should not answer it, and he added, "it makes no difference what you do in your Convention or who you nominate, I take your platform." A motion to postpone action until after the Conventions were held prevailed, and the Committee adjourned to meet on the 30th inst.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Returns received from twenty-nine counties give Leslie, Democrat, a majority of 13,692.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1871.

NEGOTIATION OF THE NEW LOAN.

Under the arrangements made by Judge Richardson for the negotiation of the new five per cent. loan, a sum of not less than twenty to thirty millions of dollars will be placed to the credit of the Treasury on or before the 25th inst., applicable to the payment of the old 6-20s.

MR. PLEASANTON'S REMOVAL

Elicits much comment in political and business circles. Many heavy business men and bankers regret the necessity which led to the President's course, as among this class the Commissioner has many strong supporters, on account of his efforts for the repeal of the income tax last winter. There are statements made in semi-official quarters that Pleasanton will make vigorous efforts to vindicate the action taken by him, and will endeavor to enlist Congressional influence in his behalf.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

Captain James Smith, of the American ship Ne Plus Ultra, gave bail to-day for cruel treatment of seamen.

PERSONAL.

Governor Evans, of Colorado, sailed for Europe to-day.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Another death from the Westfield explosion is reported at Bellevue Hospital to-night, making the total number 106.

YELLOW FEVER.

John H. Horb, second officer of the steamer Sherman, died to-day at Quarantine Hospital of yellow fever.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed J. D. Creigh, of California, Commissioner from that State to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

SECRETARY DELANO

Left Washington to-day for Ohio, for several weeks' absence.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow take up the subject of a contract for supplying the Bureau with paper for whisky, tobacco and beer stamps, the plates for which have been ready for several months, but the printing delayed, owing to the late trouble. The Commissioner this afternoon revoked the commission of Henry Bowman, who succeeded Clifford Thompson in office under General Pleasanton. Other changes will also take place in the Bureau, particularly affecting the Revenue Detective Service in New York.

## THE OIL REGIONS.

**Total Production During July 523,852 Barrels—Daily Average 16,898 Barrels.**

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 9.—The *Daily Courier* reports the production of petroleum for the month of July, 1871, as follows: Total production 523,852 bbls; daily average 16,898; total stock of crude 555,260 bbls; increase in production 1,199 bbls; decrease in stock 23,455 bbls.

**Titusville Petroleum Market.**

TITUSVILLE, August 9.—The *Courier* reports the following sales of petroleum:

| | |
|---|---|
| 5,000 bbls upper road, R. O., all year | $4 50 |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, Church Run pipe | 4 40 |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 30 days | 4 27½ |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., all year | 4 25 |
| 1,000 bbls Rouseville, S. O. all year, 47 gravity | 4 72½ |
| 1,000 bbls Rouseville, S.O. all year, 42 gravity | 4 75 |
| 200 bbls Petroleum Centre, S. O. all year 46 gravity | 4 70 |
| 175 bbls Tarr farm, S. O. all year, 42 gravity | 4 75 |
| 2,000 bbls lower road, R. O. all year | 4 85 |
| 1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 40 days | 4 65 |
| 1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. all year | 4 75 |
| 2,000 bbls lower road, regardless | 4 65 |
| 500 bbls lower road, 45 gravity | 4 70 |
| 500 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity | $4 65 |
| 3,000 bbls Rouseville, R. O. all year | 4 80 |
| 1,000 bbls Oil city, 42 gravity | 4 92½ |

We have no particular change in the market to note, either upon the upper or lower grades. Dealers are not disposed to operate to any extent. The market closed quiet.

**ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.**

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, August 9.—River four feet nine, having fallen three inches.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, August 9.—Port list: Lydia Norvell, Tennessee river and return, 9 P. M.; John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Tom. Jasper, Cairo to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Bismarck, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Friendship, St. Louis, south, 9 A. M.; City of Quincy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 P. M. River stationary. Light rain this morning; cloudy; thermometer 86.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Mollie McPike and Utah, Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Mary McDonald, Kansas City. Departed—City of Pekin, Peoria; Harry Johnson, St. John and Mollie McPike, Keokuk; Wagner, New Orleans; Nile, Missouri river; Northwestern, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis. River rising slowly; upper Mississippi and Illinois showing. Weather very warm.

**Buffalo Cattle Market.**

BUFFALO, August 9.—Cattle—Receipts 286 cars against 329 last week; market firm and quiet. 19 Ohio steers, 1,329 to 1,338 pounds at $4 75@5 87½; 39 Michigan 1,323 pounds at $4 75. 66 Texas 1,061 pounds at $4 12½; 19 do 1,079 pounds at $5; 145 Missouri 1,196 to 1,420 pounds at $5 @5 40 for heavy and $4 for light; 278 Indiana 1,206 to 1,337 pounds at $4 90@5 30; 209 Illinois do 1,053 to 1,298 pounds at $4 90@5 25. Sheep—considerable trade but prices at $5 12½@5 25. 1,000 Ohio at $4 25@5 50; 104 dressed hogs delivered; 7 cars 250 Canada at $4 75@4 87½; 179 Illinois 92 pounds at $6 10; 51 Canada at $4 75@4 87½; 79 Canada lambs at $5 75@6. Hogs slow; sales 130 Michigan grass fed at $4 40.

## LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

**Two Negroes Hanged—One a Rioter, the Other a Ravisher—They are Taken from Jail and Hanged—Rumors that Two More Will be Hanged.**

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]
FRANKFORT, KY., August 8, 1871.

The excitement consequent to the riot continued through all of last night and is but little abated today. It would require a very small outbreak now to inaugurate a far more terrible conflict. Every citizen is armed and ready for the emergency. Though no positive disturbance is anticipated, rumors that the blacks intend to resort to the torch are rife in the community, and private guards are rendered necessary.

Between one and two o'clock this morning a body of white citizens, variously estimated at from 100 to 500, made their appearance at the jail, and demanded the custody of Henry Washington, the wounded black rioter, and a negro who had ravished a white woman one day last week. Both were given up to them, and this morning at daylight the bodies of the two men were discovered suspended from the limb of a tree in the suburbs of South Frankfort. Hundreds of negroes and whites visited the spot from daylight until eight o'clock, when the bodies were cut down and carried in wooden coffins to the court house, where they remained until noon. There were two other negroes in the jail, arrested as participants in the riot, but they were not molested last night, and it is not probable they will be to-night, though a rumor is current that they, too, will be hung. The city officers are still in search of several prominent rioters, who were conspicuous yesterday, but so far they have eluded all pursuit. Henry Washington deserved his fate if ever a murderer did deserve the halter. But there are five or six others who deserve a punishment equally terrible. Several negroes went to Louisville by the morning train for the avowed purpose of getting recruits, but up to this time no recruits have appeared. All respectable Radicals unite with the Democrats in a determination to put down the lawless spirit of the negroes. The negroes were led to believe that the Federal troops stationed here would approve of their course, whether right or wrong, and they are bitterly disappointed to find the whites united with the white troops and their arms—thought that one or more of the population. It is the belief of the citizens of the missing rioters will be taken to-night.

The body of Gilmore was taken to Lexington by the nine o'clock train this morning. The public offices have been closed to-day in honor of his memory. A large delegation will go from here to Lexington to attend the funeral. He is to be buried with Masonic honors.

Bishop was buried this evening, and, though a man in very humble life, his body was followed to the grave by many of the most affluent citizens of Frankfort.

## OIL AND POWDER.

**An Explosion of Oil Sets Fire to a Store in Vienna, O.—Two Kegs of Powder Ignited—The Building Blows Up—Twenty-seven Persons Injured, Four Fatally.**

CINCINNATI, August 9.—While J. M. Bennett, proprietor of a store at Vienna, Clark county, who was drawing up "rose oil" from a large can, the fluid or the gas from it ignited from a candle he held, filling the room with flame. Thirty or forty persons in the village rushed to the house to the assistance of Bennett, and to save the property, when two kegs of powder which were in the building, exploded, sending up an immense column of flames and rending the building, which fell in ruins, burying four persons, who received such such injuries that they cannot recover. It is reported that twenty-seven persons, including two females were more or less hurt.

## NEWS SUMMARY

### BY TELEGRAPH.

H. V. Bemis and wife, of Chicago, are the guests of the President at Long Branch.

The Bennett insurance case in the Supreme Court at Syracuse, N. Y., involving thirty-three suits, was yesterday decided in favor of the insurance companies, on the ground of the fire was caused intentionally with the design of defrauding the insurance companies. The trial lasted thirty days, over one hundred witnesses having been examined.

A Halifax dispatch says the race between the Paris and Tyne crews will take place on the 23d inst. The City Council has voted $300 to the Barton and Roche crews to aid them in defraying their training expenses.

It is stated that the Prince Edward Island Government, though proposing to accept the treaty, will demand from the British Government money indemnity for the fisheries.

The damage to the lock gates at the Fort Cornwall Canal, at Cornwall, Ont., is repaired.

The Coroner of Madison county, Ohio, got his jury together yesterday in the Buffinbarger alleged poisoning case, but the taking of testimony was postponed until to-day.

The Hawkins adultery case, now before Judge McKean at Salt Lake City, has created great excitement among the Mormons. This is the first case of bigamy ever entered by a Mormon witness. It is generally believed that should she succeed, others will take similar action.

**A Massacre of Butchers in India.**

A Lahore paper reports a shocking outbreak of fanaticism at Umritsur, in the Punjaub. "For some time the Hindoos have been agitating against the butchers of Umritsur to obtain a decree forbidding the slaughter of cattle and the sale of beef in the city. Their efforts failed chiefly through the firmness of the Commissioner and the strength of the English and Mussulman party in the committee. Early one morning, about one or two o'clock, a body of armed Hindoos assembled and made a descent upon Umritsur slaugeter house and attacked the butchers sleeping outside. The murderers were armed with swords and broad axes, and the butchers, being unarmed and asleep, were unable to save themselves. Four butchers were literally hacked to pieces, and two others were so fearfully cut that one has since died, and both the other's life is despaired of. The night was a very dark one, and it will be difficult to identify the murderers. From some indications found on the scene of the massacre it is supposed that the murderers belong to the Nihung sect. But another account states that the Akalias are suspected. The Akalies are a sort of a frantic Sikhs, a semisacerdotal class attached to the temples. They are the truculent-looking fellows who wear conical hats about a yard high covered with small weapons, and those steel chicken gaff rings with which they can hurl with terrible precision and effect. They are respected and considerably feared. The Nihungs again are associated with actual in fanaticism and Bohemian. Their name, indeed, is a common expression in the Punjaub to represent these qualities. The affair, as may be anticipated, has caused some excitement, as it is expected that the matter will not end here. Bad passions on both sides have been aroused, and natives are already whispering that other members of the butcher fraternity have been marked out for destruction."

**The Wonderful Victoria Falls.**

The last number of *Peterman's Mittheilungen* contains an interesting description by Herr Mebe of a visit to the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi. "I attained the object," he says, "for which I had made so many sacrifices, after innumerable difficulties and endless trials of patience, on the morning of the 31st of June. To proceed any further—an undertaking which I had often contemplated—was unfortunately impossible; the negroes could not be persuaded by any means to go beyond the waterfall; my clothes were torn to pieces, my provisions greatly reduced, and I had not power enough for eight days. The length of the fall is nearly an English mile; it is 400 feet deep, and the cliff over which the water flows is from 250 to 300 feet wide. The stream above the fall flows from north-northwest to south-southeast. To the south of the fall, and parallel with it, lies a thick tropical wood on a peninsula; its soil is covered all over with the footprints of buffaloes, rhinoceroses and elephants. Nearly in the middle of the stream, close to the fall, lies Garden Island, where its discoverer, Dr. Livingstone, landed and planted a small garden, with useful plants, which, however, have been destroyed long ago by animals and weather. The most imposing view of the fall is from a point at the extreme east of the western peninsula. The greatest mass of water comes from the west, the least from the east; the two units under your feet, and the combined stream flows on in a channel only 270 feet wide, between dark precipices.

**Mr. Norman Wiard's Idea of Boiler Explosions.**

Boilers most commonly are fractured longitudinally, the line of the fracture being about that of the water level within. Water receives heat from above, for that which is warmest remains at the top. Steam, on the other hand, absorbs heat more rapidly than any known substance. The consequence is that there is almost always an immense difference between the heat of the steam and the water below it. The boiler-iron also partakes of these differences of temperature. The result is unequal expansion, and, in case of oscillation or other cause of change of relative position, fracture of fibres. The water in the boilers, beneath the lower range of fines, is comparatively cool, often at 212 degrees, while above the temperature of the water may be 300 degrees, and of the steam much greater. Hence the boiler is shorter at the bottom than at the top. The fines, being heated first, produce a strong pressure against the ends of the boiler. By this means a transverse rupture is made on the under side of the shell, where the cool water lies.

**Iron Plates and Riveted Joints.**

Experiments have proved that there is no difference in the strength of iron plates, whether torn in the direction of the fibre or against it. Formerly, too, the impression prevailed that the rivet-joint was stronger than the plate itself. Experiments, however, having been made to test this point, it was found that the strength of iron plates, as compared with their rivited joints, was but only weakened to the extent of the quantity of metal punched out for the rivets, but that in the following ratios, viz: as 1,000 to 700 in the double-riveted joint, and 1,000 to 569 in the single-riveted. Practical formulae, have also been deducted to show that the maximum strain of single-rivested plates does not exceed 27,000 pounds to the square inch.

The strength of Portland cement, and the different modes of using cement, have formed the subject of study of an English engineer, who recently gave the results of a series of experiments which he has conducted. A sewer constructed of concrete, consisting of one-seventh cement to six-sevenths of sand, and lined inside with cement, was regarded by him as the cheapest form of sewer combining strength with soundness. Tables were also given of the strength of 589,271 bushels of Portland cement used during the last five years on various works south of the river Thames, showing an average tensible strain at the end of a week of 906.62 pounds, equal to 25.5 pounds per square inch, being an improvement of that reported five years ago of 19 pounds per square inch. At the end of thirty days 37,200 bushels of the same cement, as ascertained by 1,180 tests, had an average strength of 425 pounds per square inch. Further experience had confirmed the earlier conclusions that the strength of Portland cement increased with its specific gravity, its more perfect pulverization, and its thorough admixture with the minimum quantity of water in forming mortar. Heavy cement, weighing 125 pounds per bushel, took about two years to attain its maximum strength when used pure; but by the admixture of sand or gravel, cement, mortar or concrete was reduced in strength, and set less rapidly than pure cement. Roman cement, though from its quick setting property very valuable for many purposes, deteriorated after exposure to air before use, about twice as much as Portland cement, if measured by strength. In making cement concrete, it would, from this, seem desirable to spend no more time than was absolutely necessary to effect a thorough admixture of the cement with the sand or gravel.

A NEW YORK correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following big drunk story. We know lots of fellows who won't think it at all wonderful, or for that matter, in the main points, in the least out of their line: "There is a merchant in this city of marked ability and success, rich and of high social standing, who is the subject of regular infatuation. He is one of the best business men of New York. He has an elegant house, and a wife to whom he is devotedly attached. Once in six months he leaves his home suddenly, and has a drunken debauch that lasts usually seven days. An uncontrollable fit comes over him, and he disappears without a moment's warning and gives himself up to strong drink. He goes to a hotel, takes a room, and allows no one to enter but the servant who attends him. He pays liberally for all he has, and feeds on the choicest viands of the season. Wonderful to relate, the choicest cooking are served up to him. During the week's dissipation he drinks but one kind of liquor. But he varies it with various debauches. Sometimes it is brandy; at other times whisky; then it is champagne or gin. During his week's rioting he is the most loathsome of men. He does not remove his clothes or pay any attention to personal cleanliness. If his friends do not find him before his furlough is out he comes home, cleans himself up, and is a man again for the next six months."

**Placing the Responsibility of the Westfield Explosion.**

[From Tilton's Golden Age.]

Thousands of "*once gude*" people—Puritans of the old faith—Sabbatarians of the Mosaic tradition—will see in this Sabbath day's disaster a Providential visitation, provoked by a violation of the fourth item of the decalogue. But we have too profound a reverence for God to charge Him with any complicity with this massacre. He had nothing to do with it—except to take its victims to His mercy. The same explosion would have occurred had the Westfield, instead of being laden on Sunday with a company of so-called Sabbath-breaking mechanics, artisans, and their wives and children, been equally laden on a week-day with the Pope's Ecumenical Council or with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Nature's laws are no respecters either of days or persons. The boiler, before blowing up, did not stop to say to itself, "This is Sunday, and those people are violating the law of Moses, and I will punish them in God's name." On the contrary, it was the sacred right of those innocent people, having worked hard all the week, to take their wives and little ones down the bay for a Sabbath day's fruitful enjoyment of the beautiful sky and the invigorating sea. In pursuit of this pure pleasure they supposed they had a safe engine. They trusted their lives to the Government's inspector and the company's engineer. They were betrayed by both. The blame must rest where it belongs. It is impiety to charge it to Heaven. Let the Grand Jury do its duty.

The Georgia State Agricultural Convention met at Rome on Tuesday. Yesterday there was a grand picnic at the fair grounds.

## CITY MATTERS.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

**Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.**

WEDNESDAY, August 9, 11:23 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Height of Barometer. | Change in 3 hrs. | Thermometer. | Change in 3 hrs. | Direction of Wind. | Velocity of Wind. | Pressure. | Force Agents. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 29.96 | .. | 71 | .. | N.W. | 1 | 895 | R | 1 |
| Cairo | 29.99 | .. | 78 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | A | 1 |
| Chicago, Ill | 29.99 | .. | 74 | .. | S. E. | 8 | 52 | C | 1 |
| Cincinnati, O | 29.98 | .. | 76 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | A | 1 |
| Cleveland, O | 30.09 | .. | 62 | .. | N. E. | 6 | 18 | C | 1 |
| Davenport, Iowa | 29.96 | .. | 68 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | A | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich | 30.00 | .. | 68 | .. | E. | 1 | 035 | R | 1 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 30.00 | .. | 71 | .. | S. E. | 1 | 98 | R | 1 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 30.07 | .. | 78 | .. | S. E. | 5 | 12 | R | 3 |
| New Orleans, La | 30.11 | .. | 79 | .. | .. | 0 | 42 | R | 1 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 30.14 | .. | 65 | .. | W. | 3 | 04 | R | 1 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 29.94 | .. | 82 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | A | 1 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 29.78 | .. | 78 | .. | N. | 17 | 1.4 | C | 1 |

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricanes.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

436 LOTS ADJOINING MILLVALE BOROUGH.—This close proximity to Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, with the numerous and rapid means of reaching all points, make these lots the most available for cheap, comfortable and convenient homes. The rapid and wonderful increase of improvements and population, with the great manufacturing interests located and locating on both sides of the Allegheny river, will yearly enhance the value of this property. For particulars of the sale see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

SOMETIME between twelve and two o'clock yesterday morning, thieves visited the house of Mr. H. Abel, Sr., on Clark street, above Overhill, and climbed to the second story and carried off a cage containing a red bird which had been left hanging out. They carried the cage to the back part of the garden, where they left it, but took the bird with them. Mr. Abel valued the bird highly, and is willing to reward the person who returns it liberally, without asking embarrassing questions.

LIFE OF AN OLD POLITICAL JOURNALIST.—We have received from the author, Mr. T. S. Reid, an old Pittsburgh newspaper man, a very neat pamphlet bearing the above title. Mr. Reid has been unfortunate in life, having lost one of his limbs, and been unsuccessful in business, and depends on the sale of his little book for a livelihood. There are many interesting anecdotes in the book, told in a very pleasing manner. The price at which the volumes are sold is quite small, and within the reach of all. We recommend every one to purchase a copy.

**A Pittsburgher Drowned.**

A Warren, Ohio, *Chronicle*, of yesterday, says that on last Saturday, about 7:30 o'clock, a man named Joseph Rogers was drowned in the Mahoning river, at Niles. He was swimming after an oar which he had lost from a boat, in which he was rowing, when he cramped and sank. Every effort made could not reach him was drowned. We understand that he leaves a wife and five children in Pittsburgh.

THE entire machinery of the Diamond Oil Works, at Temperanceville—tanks, stills, agitators, settling pans, pumps, etc.—can be bought at a bargain, either as a whole or in lots. Robert Lea, First avenue and Ferry street, or Carroll & Snyder, Short and Liberty streets, will give full detailed information.

**Collection Department of the Mercantile Agency.**

Past due claims promptly pushed for collection at the office of "The Mercantile Agency," 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue. Possessing as we do unequalled facilities for the transaction of a collection business, in which we have been engaged in this city for the past eighteen or twenty years, we would call the attention of the business community to our very efficient system of prosecuting past due collections, and legal business generally, and assure them that unable to becomes very desirable to obtain the services of prompt, reliable and efficient lawyers. Before putting clients to any expense in the matter, can, as a rule, advise them correctly as to the probability and chances of collection of their claims.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Pittsburgh Manager.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. GEORGE I. WHITNEY, broker of this city, will leave town this morning for the East on a business and pleasure trip. Mr. Whitney was formerly connected with the press of this city, and is now one of our most enterprising and energetic young business men.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monongahela bridge, which is to span the river above the dam, held yesterday afternoon, it was found that the termini of the bridge should be at Miltenberger street in this city, and at Harrison street on the south side. The plans and specifications will be decided upon in a few days.

### ALLEGHENY.

**ITEMS IN BRIEF.**

GEORGE MYERS, a baker, doing business at No. 280 Franklin street, was found dead in the baking establishment, last evening, at five o'clock. The coroner was notified and held an inquest over the remains, when the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease, Dr. Linnaitzer having given it as his opinion that death resulted from that cause. As the coroner failed to leave any report at his office, we are without further particulars.

A LAD about twelve years of age was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being run over by a boiler wagon on Rebecca street. As the wagon was being driven along Rebecca street, the lad slipped off the boiler, when one of the wheels ran over him, crushing him in a frightful manner. The unfortunate lad was removed to his home on the Perry road, and Dr. Donnelly summoned, who attended to his injuries.

**Meeting of Coopers.**

The coopers of this city convened last evening in Lutz's Hall, on Chestnut street, for the purpose of discussing the introduction of machinery in the manufacture of oil barrels. There are two branches in this city of the National Coopers Union, one English and one German, but their membership is quite small, and the object of the meeting was to induce all the coopers to join the Union, so as to more effectually oppose the introduction of machinery. Two firms have already signified their intention to introduce machinery in their shops for the manufacture of oil barrels, and other firms will likely do the follow, hence this opposing movement. The meeting adjourned until Friday evening next, when a series of resolutions will be introduced expressive of the sense of the Union.

*NEW SAVINGS BANK.*

Messrs. Biggert & Son, 116 Market street, offer inducements to depositors of small sums of money. They will the Weed Sewing Machines on such easy terms that a saving of but thirty-three cents per day deposited with them monthly in small sums of two dollars, secures the depositor a Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine in a short time, and depositors have the use of the machine while paying for it. There is no investments which will pay you better. Call and examine the Weed and make a deposit on one.

*ALLEGHENY AVENUE.*

Magnificent building lots at auction, on the premises, near Ohio avenue, on Thursday, August 10th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Inquire of C. H. Love or R. W. McConnell, 58 Fourth avenue.

*THE ONLY DIRECT TEA IMPORTING HOUSE.*

The Fusi Yama Tea importing Company, No. 140 Smithfield street.

*426 LOTS ADJOINING POOR HOUSE FARM.*

See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for the sale next Monday morning, on the premises, of 426 lots, in sub-divisions of the Sample Farm, adjoining Millvale borough, which is near to upper line of Allegheny City and at end of Ewalt bridge. Immediately connecting this situation with Pittsburgh at Forty-third street. For cheap and convenient homes these lots are the easiest of access of any in the market.

*FOR SALE.*

At Braddocks station, Pennsylvania Railroad, a large lot, 44 feet front on the Township road by 130 feet deep to alley, and several new buildings are now going up in this vicinity and this lot will certainly, in a short time, become very valuable. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

*BUY YOUR TEAS*

At the Fusi Yama Tea Importing House, No. 140 Smithfield street.

*THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY TEAS.*

Genuine Japan Teas can be found at the Importing House of the Fusi Yama Tea Company. Store No. 140 Smithfield street.

**For Sale.**

At Swissville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a large number of the finest building lots that have been offered for years. These lots are beautifully located, the greater portion of them fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and varying in size from 25 by 100 feet to two acres. The entire plot of lots is almost perfectly level and heavily planted with forest trees. The beauty of location and the pleasant surroundings makes these lots the most desirable of any now in the market.

The rapidity with which this locality is being settled cannot fail to make these lots very desirable, both for homes and as an investment. For further information inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

**Free Excursion.**

Lunch and sale of lots at Shady Side to-day. Train leaves at 10:20 A. M.

**Remember the Auction**

Sale of beautiful lots on Allegheny avenue, near Ohio avenue, on the premises, Thursday, the 10th inst., at four o'clock P. M. Inquire of C. H. Love or R. W. McConnell, 58 Fourth avenue.

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